The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PEOPLE NOT AWARE OF THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANCE.

Wanted Increase in Expenses to be Made a Campaign Issue.—Prosperity not Due to Republicanism.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee will make a specialty of circulating literature showing up Republican extravagance in public expenditures. Notable in this class of literature is the speech of Representative Livingston, of Ga., in which he said: "And I call attention also to the constant and gradual increase in the appropriations for Pensions, and likewise to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations. These items could not have been affected to any great extent by the Spanish American war. It shows, indeed, an increase all along the line, despite the fact that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have held back all matters before them, and the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, all matters before them, with two or three exceptions, and all accounts and claims have been practically barred from consideration at this session. It should be borne in mind that in the case of the appropriations for the Navy, the authorization of the eight new warships,—two battleships, three armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers,—involves an ultimate expenditure for construction, armor and armament, of something like $56,000,000, not one dollar of which is now appropriated. The dominant party attempted to commit this Congress at this session, and will doubtless renew their efforts at the coming session to so commit the government to what is known as the ship-subsidy scheme, which involves the sum of $120,000,000 to be expended throughout a term of years."

Senator Harris, of Kansas, said of the political outlook just before leaving Washington, for his home: "The people are not to be deluded into the idea that the existing prosperity is the product of the Republican administration. We are having prosperity in the west, but it is due to good seasons, hard work, rigid economy and self-denial. Unfavorable conditions elsewhere, even now, are advancing the price of wheat, which will greatly benefit the farmers of Kansas and the west, but these unfavorable conditions were not brought around by Republican administration. The people understand the reasons for these things. Further than this, the people recognize that the late session of Congress, gave to the trusts of all kinds, all that they asked for. They also recognize that Congress absolutely refused to do for the country those things which were demanded irrespective of party, such as an amended Interstate Commerce law, Anti-Trust Legislation, a reduction of the War Taxes, providing for the Nicaragua Canal, and other things." Senator Harris says the Bryan ticket will carry Kansas easily, and if the right candidate for vice president is nominated at Kansas City several other middle-western states.

Republicans are condemning their own management of Cuban affairs by widely advertising the fact that since the exposure of the wholesale stealing of Cuban funds by Republican officials there has been reductions in the salary list in Havana alone which will result in a saving of $1,200,000 a year. Such an open acknowledgement of extravagance and incompetency, has seldom if ever been made by an American administration.

Speaking of Cuban matters, the Republicans on the Senate Committee, charged with investigating receipts and expenditures in Cuba, seem to have accomplished their purpose of postponing the investigation until too late for its finding to have any effect on the Presidential campaign, by the agreement not to start the investigation until furnished with statements from the War, Treasury and Postoffice Departments, showing the receipts and expenditures in Cuba, under each. Of course, those departments claim to be having those statements prepared as fast as possible, but nobody seems to know, or to care to say, when they will be ready. Senator Platt, of Conn., Chairman of the Committee, when asked when the Committee would begin the investigation said it could not begin until furnished with those statements which are to be made the basis of the investigation. That leaves the administration free to hasten or postpone the beginning of the investigation, by hurrying or delaying the preparation of those statements.

This government seems to be getting tangled up in that big Chinese puzzle. Secretary Hay says we are not at war with China, and all the diplomatic representatives of the European nations say the same for their governments, and the Chinese minister says his government has not sanctioned any ill treatment of foreigners or any of the fighting that has taken place; that the whole trouble is due to rioting, such as occasonally occurs in every country. The Chinese Minister has also assured Secretary Hay that he had received official information that all the foreign ministers in Pekin, which has been cut off from the coast cities for more than a week, were safe and well. Notwithstanding all this, the administration and the European governments are proceeding as though we and they were at war with China, and troops are being hurriedly forwarded to form an allied army for the invasion of China, and the allied troops now on the ground are fighting the Chinese. If all that isn't the worst sort of a Chinese puzzle, pray, what is it?

Is Litigation Being Wisely Eschewed?

There is one pleasing feature in the dispositions of men as developed in the last decade in this county, and in some other counties, that lawsuits are becoming less frequent in our courts than previously. The lists of civil cases are not near so long and lawyers generally complain they have little to do.

Seventy-five per cent of the lawsuits of the past, in our courts, could have been avoided by the litigants, by listening to reason, evincing an honorable and neighborly disposition of concession and governing their tempers. Many expensive lawsuits were built upon trifles, ending in a loss of large sums by both parties, who only then had their eyes opened to the fact that they were big fools. Men who are governed by the golden rule, "Love thy neighbor as thyself, and do unto others as you would have them do unto you," never go into court, they try their differences and misunderstandings in their own court of common sense, with the above seventeen infallible words of law as their guide. This law preserves friendships and neighborly good will, saves thousands of hardearned dollars and when observed, renders life pleasant.

In former years there were two full weeks of court, quarterly, at Bellefonte, and at the close several scores of cases untried for want of time. There has been a marvelous improvement in the past few years—the trial list has few cases, court adjourns after a few days' sitting, and the once over-worked lawyers have all the time desired to go fishing, sleigh riding and swimming.

In Union county court, at recent terms, was opened with no cases to try. We seem to be approaching that happy condition of affairs in Centre county—may we finally get there. In some other counties the court proceedings show a wholesome drop-off in litigation.

What might have ended in one of the greatest lawsuits on record was avoided by a spirit of concession, between Abraham and Lot. Read brief of the case, Gen. 13:7-9.

Reduced Rates to Chicago.

For the benefit of all persons wishing to be in Chicago during the National Prohibition Convention, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going June 25 and 26, and returning, after proper validation by the Joint Agent of the terminal lines at Chicago, leaving Chicago to July 4, inclusive. A fee of twenty-five cents for each ticket will be collected by the Joint Agent when tickets are validated for return passage.

Alarming Wheat Shortage.

The Chicago Times-Herald a few days ago published a crop report prepared by Snow, the crop expert, who has just completed a two weeks' trip thro' the States of Minnesota, North and South Dakota. He declares the situation a national calamity, and claims the wheat failure the worst ever known. He estimates the Dakotas as promising only 20,000,000 bushels each, and Minnesota, 35,000,000, a total of 75,000,000, against 200,000,000 last year and 225,000,000 in 1898.

To Charleston, S. C

For the meeting of the National Educational Association at Charleston, S. C., July 7-13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its lines to Charleston at the rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Tickets to be sold July 5 to 8, inclusive, and to be good to return until September 1, inclusive. On the return trip stop-over will be allowed at Washington on deposit of ticket with Joint Agent and on payment of fee of $1.00. june21-2t

A Hun Drowned.

A few days ago a Hungarian named Andrew Hinnick went bathing in the creek at Snow Shoe, and drowned. The body was not recovered until the next morning.

GOT 60 CENTS.

Robbers Break into the Spring Mills Post-office and Krape's Store.

On Tuesday night or early Wednesmorning robbers broke into the post-office and Krape's shoe store at Spring Mills, but for their work secured only about sixty cents.

The blacksmith shop of Jerry Condo was broken into, where the thieves secured a brace and bit, chisel and screw driver. With these tools entrance was forced to Charley Krape's shoe store by breaking the two locks securing the front door. The robbers were apparently after money only as Mr. Krape could not discover that they had taken any goods from the store. The post-office building was forced by prying open the door with a chisel. Postmaster Long had not locked his safe but the thieves to get at the cash drawer in the safe tore out all the partitions on the inside. The safe was empty, but upon a table was sixty cents in pennies, and this was all the money that the thieves found in the office. Mr. Long had taken all the stamps and cash with him when he closed for the night. Three tramps circulating in the locality on Tuesday are suspected of doing the robbery.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

The President will spend the hot months at his old home in Canton.

The Governor of Bombay wires that there were 10,277 deaths from cholera out of 15,479 cases during the week ending June 16.

The famine situation in India is unchanged. Rains are needed to enable the natives to engage in plowing and sowing the autumn crops.

American troops have been ordered to China, and war with the empire seems to be imminent, the President having taken strong military measures.

A railroad culvert being weakened by a washout during recent heavy rains, near McDonough, Ga., a train ran into the gully and was wrecked, causing a loss of 37 lives.

The outcome of the troubles in China is believed will be the partitioning of the empire, the oldest upon earth, among the Powers, the United States to get a slice. The population of China is estimated at 400 millions.

It is believed that the Democratic National Convention which meets at Kansas City, July 4th, will be stampeded for ex-Gov. Hill, of New York, for Vice President. The name of Bryan will be the only one offered for President.

American soldiers have been killed in the outbreak in China and reinforcements have been ordered thither from Manila. England, France and Russia have also had losses. In the fighting thus far some 4000 Chinamen are reported to have been killed.

The National hotel, in Lewistown, took fire on Monday afternoon from a defective flue, but by hard work of the firemen the flames were put out. The combined loss of the owner Wm. Bear, and of the lessee, James Clover, is estimated at $2000. At the same time fire was set to the large stable of Dr. M. R. Thompson, but an early discovery enabled the firemen to put out the flames.

Mystery of the Recent Forest Fires.

It is a singular co-incidence that the recent forest fires started in all parts of the state near about the same time raging in over half the counties. How is this accounted for? was it accidental? was it a plot? The first week of these fires in our own county, there were outbreaks in a score or more widely seperated mountain sections. Lightning could not have been the origin; nor mere accident, nor even sparks carried by the wind, as there was much dead calm. The same conditions existed at the same time in the other counties of the state scourged by these fires. A wide-spread plot could have made it possible, but that is not probable. Who can clear up the mystery?

Since the fires have ceased, the surface of the untouched portions of the forests covered with dry brush and other combustible material, has remained free from the flames all thro' a dry period of weeks.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Calvin Ruhl, Colyer, and Flora Stiffler, Tusseyville.

Clyde E. Bradford and Jennie Dunkle, Centre Hall.

Arthur M. Grove, Potter township, and Eveline Blanche Haugh, of Miles twp.

Frank N. Lucas, Snow Shoe, and Sue H. Weaver, Moshannon.

Burton E. Hendricks, of Blanchard, and Annie M. Rines, Flemington.

James M. Kustenbander, Lemont, and Annie Houser, Houserville.

John Edgar Fryberger and Caroline Chase McGaffey, Philipsburg.

Emmel T. Jordon and Maude Bollinger, Colyer.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Boalsburg Has a Destructive Fire on Tuesday Morning.—Six Barns and Stable, with Lot of Outbuildings Destroyed.

Boalsburg had a very destructive fire on Tuesday morning, which destroyed two barns and four stables, along with a number of outbuildings, in the heart of the town.

The fire started in the barn of Mrs. Emma Fisher, the origin of which is attributed to some children playing with fire crackers and matches in or near Mrs. Fisher's barn. This building was soon in flames, and they quickly communicated to the other stables and barns surrounding, until six structures were blazing furiously, and threatened for a time to wipe out the entire eastern section of the town. A bucket brigade was formed which did excellent work in putting out the fires that had started on several house roofs and other buildings. Everyone took a hand in fighting the fire to confine it within the district, and aid was secured from the State College fire department, which rendered valuable assistance.

Mrs. Fisher's barn, ice house, with other outbuildings, were totally destroyed. Loss, $500; insurance $300 in the Centre Hall company. David Keller, stable and outbuildings, Adam Hosterman, barn, no insurance; Anna Cooper, stable; Lot W. Kimport, stable, with $200 insurance; Alex Kuhn, stable. Total loss about $2000.

It was only by the most strenuous efforts that the dwellings of Mrs. Fisher and Adam Hosterman were saved.

Everyone, men, women and children worked nobly in fighting the flames, and two brave young lassies worked like beavers carrying water and then fainted dead away when all danger was over. No live stock was burned, as there was plenty time to remove all from the buildings.

When the alarm was first given, Miss Sallie Keller, who lives with her brother, David Keller, ran out into the street. A man on horseback riding furiously through the town, knocked Miss Keller down, breaking her leg. She is badly injured.

SUICIDE NEAR HOWARD.

Wm. Masden, a Well-to-do Farmer Ends Life by Hanging.

Wm. Masden, a well-to-do farmer residing one mile west of Howard, committed suicide some time during Tuesday night and was discovered Wednesday morning hanging by the neck to rafter in the garret of his home. When found he was dead, and had been so for several hours.

The cause for his committing this tragic deed is said to have been due to an unbalanced mind. For the past six months the neighbors say he has been acting strangely. No other cause for the rash act can be assigned as he was apparently very prosperous and his family relations were always of the pleasantest.

He was a native of Clinton county, and was about fifty years of age. He is survived by a wife and four children. Two brothers, who reside near Beech Creek also survive him. Also a half brother and a half sister, who reside in Clinton county. The funeral will take place Friday morning.

District League Convention.

The Central District Luther League held its sixth annual convention at Boalsburg, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Thirteen societies were represented by forty delegates and visitors from the various organizations. The following subjects were ably discussed by excellent essays and talks: "Self Culture;" "Our Pastor—How Can We Help Him?" "Reason Why Our Young People Should be Organized;" "What Should We do to Enlist Their Interest in Church Work." "Dangers to Which Young People are Subject;" "What Relation Does the Young Peoples' Society Sustain to the Church?" Rev. D. E. Rupley, of Lock Haven, delivered a very interesting address. Tuesday evening, subject, "The Bible in Our Public Schools." Wednesday evening, Rev. Charles W. Heisler, D. D., Pres. Susquehanna University, entertained the convention with an able address, Subject, "Young Lutherans for the Twentieth Century.' The officers who served during the past year were re-elected as follows: Pres., Clement Dale, Esq., Bellefonte; Vice Presidents, Rev. Charles T. Aiken, Pine Grove Mills, B. F. Homan, Oak Hall; Rec. Sec., W. M. Kerlin, Centre Hall; Cor. Sec. Rev. W. M. Spangler, Salona; Treas.; Miss Sara E. Klose. W. M. KERLIN, Sec'y.

Fine Concert.

The DeMoss Family, "Lyric Bards of America," 42 musical instruments used at each entertainment. Concert in the United Evangelical church, in Centre Hall, Thursday eve., July 12.

All Eyes on Kansas City.

The national Democratic convention will assemble in Kansas City on Wednesday, July 4. The convention will undoubtedly nominate as its standard bearer William Jennings Bryan, the the most popular living Democrat.

The Philadelphia Sunday Times will on July 1, present its readers with a handsome lithographed portrait of Mr. Bryan. The portrait is made from a photograph forwarded to The Times from Lincoln, Nebraska, by the distinguished Democratic leader himself, and is in every particular a faithful likeness.

The Sunday Times of the same date will contain a valuable article by Col. A. K. McClure, in which this celebrated writer gives the history of past Democratic conventions and writes of many interesting and exciting incidents connected therewith. Among other things of special interest there will also appear on July 1 a richly illustrated article on Mr. Bryan and his family at home on their farm, signed articles by prominent Democrats on the national outlook, etc., etc. The Sunday Times of July 1, issued on the eve of the national convention, will be of unusual interest to every student of political history. Don't be disappointed. Order your copy in advance.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

About date of this bulletin a warm wave will be in the great central valleys, moving slowly eastward and a cool wave will then be in the Rockies of the north west.

Temperature of the week endiug 8 a. m. July 2 will average below and rainfall will be about normal east of the Rockies, below west.

The crops are so far along that results can be fairly estimated from appearances, except corn, which yet must take the risk of running the gauntlet of a July and August drouth. Often when June ends with the greatest promises a drouth in July suddenly changes all to gloom and failure. Great uncertainty beclouds the present brilliant prospects of a maize crop. In southern states the corn is about matured, but corn producing districts proper do not extend much south of Mason's and Dixon's line.

My long ago prediction that a fair crop of spring wheat would be produced in northwest sections of great central valleys now appears to have been well founded. The drouth of May and first part of June came to that section as foretold, and, while a great scare resulted, these bulletins persisted in predicting timely rains.

Readable Clippings.

A great national meeting is a good thing. Several thousand little puffed up politicians, whose conceit gets intolerable in their respective parishes, find out when they go to the big meeting how small they are.—Ph. Ledger.

Some fellows never get over sizing themselves up big; but their actions are ever the opposite, little in all their doings.—Virg. Index.

The great wall of China was recently measured by an American engineer. His measurements gave the height as 18 feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower 25 feet high. For 1300 miles the wall goes over plains and mountains, every foot of the foundation being of solid granite, and the rest of the structure solid masonry.

The secret hisser in a community is the murderer of society; fiendlike he gloats over his work—at the bottom is one whom many least suspect.—Dr. Brown.

In 37 of these United States a married mother has no right to her children. In 16 states a wife has no legal right to her own earnings outside of the home. In 8 states a woman has no right to her own property after marriage. In 7 states there is no law compelling a man to support his family.

Reduced Rates to Cincinnati.

For the Annual Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, to be held at Cincinnati, July 12-15, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Cincinnati at one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold and good going July 10 to 13, inclusive, and to return until July 17, inclusive; but if tickets be deposited with the Joint Agent at Cincinnati on or before July 14, and if fee of fifty cents be paid, the return limit will be extended to August 10, inclusive. june21-2t

Lawn Social.

The Reformed congregation of this place will hold a social on their church lawn Saturday evening, June 30th. Ice cream, cake, etc., will be served. Proceeds to be appropriated towards the purchase of hymnals for supplying their church pews. All are invited.

Children's Day.

Children's Day will be observed in the Methodist church next Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock. A special program for the children will be rendered along with excellent music. All are invited to these services.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Ballad of the Trailing Skirt.

I met a girl the other day,
A girl with golden tresses,
Who wore the most bewitching air
And daintiest of dresses.
I gazed at her with kindling eye
And admiration utter—
Until I saw her silken skirt
Was trailing in the gutter!

"What senseless style is this?" I tho't,
"What new sartorial passion?
And who on earth stands sponsor for
The idiotic fashion?"
I've asked a dozen maids or more,
A tailor and a cutter,
But no one knows why skirts are made
To drag along the gutter.

What lovely woman wills to do
She does without a reason.
To interfere is waste of time,
To criticise is treason.
Man's only province is to work
To earn his bread and butter—
And buy her all the skirts she wants
To trail along the gutter.

—Life.

Will go up: the price of hay.

All are wishing for a soaking rain.

Hay crop will be little and price big.

For good job work try the REPORTER.

Not much serious illness over the county.

Two fine thunder showers Tuesday afternoon.

"A good fellow": he who minds his own business.

Great thing: a clean conscience—how is yours?

A model woman: she who does not gossip or carry news.

John F. Derstine, Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $8.

Will be a grand affair: Centre County Centennial, July 25-26.

There is to be a public sale of pigs in this town one of these days.

The grubworm is threatening the corncrop in parts of Haines and Penn, as well as Miles.

P. A. Liester who recently moved from here to Kansas, bought a 160 acre farm near Rosette, Ks.

On the farm of ex-sheriff Spangler and the McClellan farm, in the Loop, there are good fields of wheat.

There wasn't a single g. o. p'r, from this side, down to Hanna's g. o. p. show in Philadelphia, last week.

This section of our valley had its supply of strawberries entirely from home growers and fine berries at that.

Have had a number of showers this season but not one to thoroughly soak the ground or cause a rise of the creeks.

Mrs. Daniel Eisenhower, an aged Sugarvalley lady, dropped dead last Friday. Husband and children survive.

To kill cabbage worms, put a tablespoonful of ammonia into a gallon of water and sprinkle the plant with the mixture.

The DeMoss concert in the Un. Ev. church, Tuesday eve, 12. Don't miss a first class treat.

Wheat made another upward jump close of last week, reaching nigh to a dollar. The poor crop prospect is doing it.

Al. Dale, as per the Centre Democrat, will ask for the Republican nomination for assembly. The party owes him honors.

Alfred Durst has the new stable on his lot about completed. He will get his new dwelling finished before the winter sets in.

All of the personal property of the Bellefonte Young Men's Christian Association will be sold at constable's sale next Saturday.

Edward Davis, a Centre county patient, escaped from the Danville Hospital for the Insane one day last week. No trace was found of him.

Miller Goodhart is doing some truck farming on a large scale on some lots near the town. He will find a market for his products in other parts of the state.

George W. Ocker last week unloaded a large car of fine oats and No. 2 shelled corn, which he received from the west, to supply the shortage of feed in this section.

A new dwelling house is being erected on the Bible farm east of Centre Hall, to take the place of the old dilapidated log house which was torn down to make way for the new.

Now is the time when the big guns of the big city pulpits start in on their three months' vacation, while the dominies of the country churches are kept at home to pound away at Satan during hotest of Sundays.

Well, don't say it's too warm—it's needed for making hay. Hay makes cream. Cream makes ice-cream. Ice cream makes festivals. Festivals make places for a fellow to take his best girl to. There now, quit grumbling, and be thankful for the good things that come in the lap of warm weather.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Some Stirring Scenes in the Quaker City.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

Roosevelt Had Some Hope of Avoiding Nomination—He Receives an Ovation in the Convention Hall—A Fire of Criticism is Also Heard—McKinley's Name Evokes Great Enthusiasm—Wolcott Reviews Party's Record--Senator Hanna's Welcome to the Delegates.

Philadelphia, (Special.)—Without a dissenting vote the Republican National Convention ratified the nominations of William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and of Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice-President of the United States.

The nominating speech for McKinley was made by Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio. Seconding speeches were made by Governor Roosevelt; Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky; Governor Knight, of California, and Governor James W. Mount, of Indiana.

Roosevelt was put in nomination for Vice-President by Col. Lafayette Young, of Iowa. The nomination was seconded by Butler Murray, of Massachusetts; Gen. James M. Ashton, of the State of Washington, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.

At no time was there any lack of enthusiasm. From the very moment the chairman announced that the time had arrived to nominate a President of the United States until the convention adjourned the proceedings were chock full of excitement and interest.

All of the orations made were undoubtedly good, but few of the orators had voices sufficiently penetrating to reach all the hearers. Even Senator Foraker failed to satisfy all, while Governor Mount, of Indiana, because of his peculiar delivery, scored a distinct failure.

The President obtained one vote more than the Rough Rider, but this was due to the refusal of the latter to vote for himself. There was considerable confusion after the last nomination was made because of a general break for the open, and the chairman was glad enough to put the motion to adjourn.

The final adjournment came at 2.14 P. M., after a session of three hours and 38 minutes Later the Republican National Committee met and re-elected Senator Hanna chairman.

FIRST DAY.

Philadelphia, (Special.)—At 12.36 o'clock Tuesday the Republican National Convention of 1900 was called to order, and thus the racking excitement of conference and caucus, of crashing bands and confusion of hotel corridors gave way to the definiteness and form of actual convention proceedings.

The sergeants-at-arms and the ushers had their hands full attending to the crowds. In the seats back of the stage were many distinguished personages.

The leaders were slow in arriving, and it was not until Senator Hanna put in an appearance at 11.45 that the enthusiasm of the thousands was uncorked. He got a cheer as he moved up the centre aisle the full length of the hall to the platform.

General Grosvenor, the white-bearded old veteran, was immediately recognized, and he, too, got a cheer.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, the famous leader of his party in the Senate, was among the early arrivals. Among the other members of the Senate on the stage were Hawley of Connecticut, Burrows of Michigan, Deboe of Kentucky, Cullom of Illinois and Shoup of Idaho.

Occupying prominent seats upon the platform were 4 of the 14 men now living who were delegates to the first Convention of the Republican party held in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856. All were members of the regular Ohio delegation. Three of them were prominent in the anti-slavery fight that led to the convention held in Pittsburg on February 22, 1856, which was in reality the precursor of the Philadelphia Convention, and these men, therefore, claim to be among those who were chiefly instrumental in forming the Republican party. The three men who were first at Pittsburg and latter at Philadelphia are Judge Rush R. Sloane, Sandusky, O.; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, O., and Hon. George R. Trey, Springfield, O. Judge W. Hupson, of Akron, O., was at the Philadelphia Convention, but not at that in Pittsburg.

Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, got a scattering of applause as he came in and took his seat with the New York delegation, and Senator Platt of New York got a popular greeting. As the hour of noon approached the delegates entered in a solid stream and spread out over the seats reserved for them.

The crowds were so absorbed picking out the men of national reputation that they forgot to cheer, and men like Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Davis of Minnesota and Senator Foraker of Ohio did not get a hand as they took their places. Meantime the band was playing popular airs and the scene was impressive and animated.

At noon Senator Hanna took his seat a the Chairman's table, and, although this was the hour set for calling the Convention, he waited a few moments conferring with Secretary Dick, Senator Wolcott and others.

Again Mr. Hanna was the centre of attraction. He left the presiding officer's table, and, stepping to the front of the platform, surveyed the sea of faces, and in a clear voice began his speech of welcome.

"In bidding you welcome," he began, "I also wish to congratulate you on the magnificent representation from the Republican party."

There was a round of applause as Mr. Hanna rolled out the words "Republican party."

There was no mistake in bringing the Convention to Philadelphia, Mr. Hanna went on. Here was the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the Republic. Here a'so had the Republican party seen its birth, and here, too, was the centre of that great, throbbing aide—the protection of American industry.

Another wave of applause swept over the Convention at this mention of the protective principle, and as it subsided Mr. Hanna proceeded:

"We are on the eve of another great struggle. Already we are beginning to form our battalions, under the leadership of our great statesman—General McKinley."

That was the signal, and for the first time the Convention broke forth in a whirlwind of enthusiasm. Men and women sprang to their feet, delegates, spectators, staid and distinguished guests, all animated by a common purpose to do honor to the Presi'n'. Senator Hanna looked down in smiling satisfaction at the tempestuous demonstration. Flags and handkerchiefs waved everywhere in billows of colors. For 10 seconds, 20, 30, a minute, the demonstration kept up, and then, with a wave of the hand, the national chairman bid the assemblage resume their seats and let him proceed.

"I was about to give the order for those battalions to move, but you interrupted me," said Mr. Hanna, jocularly, and the applause was turned to laughter. Again Mr. Hanna evoked a demonstration when, speaking of the approaching campaign, he declared:

"And with such a leader and such a cause, there is no such word as fail."

As Mr. Hanna closed his speech with a tribute to his colleague on the National Committee and a reference to the close of his chairmanship, he spoke of the sterling service of the Senator from Colorado, Mr. Wolcott, to his party and presented him to the Convention as temporary chairman.

Senator Fairbanks, from the first row of delegates, arose and moved that the selection of Senator Wolcott as temporary chairman be approved, and with unanimous voice the delegates so voted. Senator Wolcott, who was on the platform, arose and came forward. The appearance of the Colorado orator set the Convention off like a rocket.

It was a keynote speech covering the legislation which had been placed on the statute books, and its deepest note was the financial prosperity of the country and the legislation which had made its continuation possible if the present Administration were continued in power. That was the theme to which the demonstrations of the Convention clung.

At 12.07 the first pronounced demonstration of the Convention occurred. Governor Roosevelt came in through the main entrance and moved down the centre aisle. He wore his Rough Rider hat and was instantly recognized. A deep reverberating cheer greeted him. Men jumped to their chairs to cheer him and women fluttered their handkerchiefs. Delegates crowded forward to greet him as he moved through the press, and his entrance, theatrical though it may have been, was like that of a conquering hero. He took his seat immediately in rear of Senator Platt and in front of Senator Depew.

"Our Chauncey," who has aroused the admiration of many a Republican convention, came in at the same time as Roosevelt.

A noteworthy incident of the session was the remarkable demonstration to Governor Taylor, of Kentucky. That his party associates look upon him as a martyr to partisan hatred their great ovation made evident. Although they succeeded in bringing him to the platform, they could not induce him to make a speech.

The appointment of the committees on permanent organization, platform, &c., concluded the labors of the convention for today, and with the benediction of the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the convention held on Locust street in 1856, the convention, after having been in session two and a half hours, adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Philadelphia, (Special).—It was an expectant audience of 18,000 people that assembled in the Exposition Building to witness the second day's proceedings of the Republican National Convention. The announcement had been made that President McKinley would be renominated, and delegates were besieged by visitors who sought admission in order that they might assist in the demonstration expected to follow the naming of the Republican standard-bearer.

So great was the pressure that hundreds of additional appointments were made, the resident Philadelphians coming in for a share, and the great auditorium, with a capacity for seating about 16,000 people, contained nearly 20,000. Thousands were compelled to stand and swelter, for under the blazing sun the surcharged skylights became conductors of heat which was distributed impartially among the multitudinous throng. And there they sat, stood and sweltered, waiting for something to transpire so that they, in turn, could throw off some of the steam with which they were impregnated. Those easily affected were satisfied, but the vast majority were disappointed.

Senator Lodge's speech was not sufficiently catchy to attract his hearers, and then, again, his voice failed to fill the auditorium. He labored under the additional disadvantage of having to follow in the wake of Senator Walcott and in being compelled to ring in changes in his argument, It was a scholarly address, and if delivered in the United States Senate would have received, as it deserved, the undivided attention of his colleagues

Governor Roosevelt was again the stellar attraction and his every movement was watched. The only other national personages who received recognition were the Chinese Minister and Ex-Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, the latter coming in for the lion's share of the applause. From the time his name was mentioned until he took his seat the Pennsylvanian in the convention, and their name was legion, whooped things up. He did not find the same favor, however, in the eyes of the Southern delegates, who have come to regard him as their arch enemy. It was he who introduced the resolutions prepared by National Committeeman Payne, of Wisconsin, fixing the basis of representation in a National Convention according to the number of votes cast at the previous Presidential election.

It this connection it may be stated that at the meeting of the committee on resolutions a plank was offered pledging the party to cut down the representation of the Southern States in Congress by deducting from the voting population those who were not allowed to exercise the right of franchise. The committee, however, declined to consider it.

The platform, as adopted, was read by Senator Fairbanks, but, like Chairman Lodge, he was unequal to the occasion, for no one heard what he said.

The only other happenings that aroused temporary enthusiasm were the announcement by the Delaware delegation that Mr Addicks was their National Committeeman, and the presentation of several gavels to the Chairman.

The third day of the convention will probably be continuous. It is to meet at 10 o'clock and proceed with the nominations of candidates for President and Vice-President.

LODGE IS CHAIRMAN.

Chosen to Preside Over Committee on Permanent Organization.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—The committee on Permanent Organization, of which General Grosvenor, of Ohio, is chairman, and Thomas N. Hastings of New Hampshire, secretary, met after the adjournment of the convention, and, by unanimous consent, selected Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman, and voted to continue Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota, as permanent secretary.

The list of secretaries, clerks and other officials recommended by the National Committee, was approved, and the committee adjourned.

FOR RELIEF OF PEKIN.

Powers Firmly United Also as to Help for Tientsin.

Berlin, (By Cable.)—It is stated at the Foreign Office that the powers are united as to three points only in dealing with the Chinese crisis. These are the relief of Pekin and Tientsin, satisfaction for outrages and a guarantee from China that such outrages will not occur in future.

Advices from Berlin and St. Petersburg indicate that Russia will oppose reorganization of the Chinese Government, especially "a change in the head of the Government." A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Minister of War, General Kouropatkin, ordered a mobilization of all the Siberian regiments of the line.

Pekin is still cut off from communication with the outside world. At Tientsin the fighting, at last accounts, was still proceeding between the foreign forces and the Chinese. Whether the opposing Chinese are Imperial troops or Boxers is not known. Rumors from Shanghai that 1,500 foreigners have been massacred in Tientsin are discredited.

HAD TO CALL A CONVICT.

Machinists Couldn't Open the Door of Kentucky's Treasury.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The inside doors to the cash and bond boxes in the state treasurer's vault, the combination of which was lost when the Democratic state treasurer took charge of the office, were opened Friday.

Frankfort machinists worked on the doors for three days, but made no progress. Finally, Frank Simmons, a safeblower, was brought from the penitentiary and blew open the doors in half an hour.

Cuban Customs Receipts.

Washington, (Special.)—It was reported at the War Department that the total customs receipts in the Island of Cuba for the first four months of 1900 was $5,414,963, being an increase of $969,811 over the customs receipts for the corresponding months of the preceding year. The receipts at the port of Havana for the four months of 1900 was $4,025,772, as against $3,205,314 for the corresponding period of 1899.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, has given $1,000 toward the establishment of a hospital in Bristol, Va.

Belle Boyd, the famous Confederate woman spy, died suddenly on Monday in Kilbourn, Wis., where she had gone to deliver a lecture.

R. C. Gill, the veteran superintendent of models in the Patent Office at Washington, has charge of about 400,000 models of United States inventions patented during a period of over 100 years.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Official bulletins from the seat of war in the United States of Colombia declare that the revolution has been put down, the insurgents having been hopelessly defeated.

Ambassador Choate distributed the prizes at the anniversary of the foundation of Leys School, Cambridge, England.

Ten thousand Ashantis surround Kumassi and five thousand more face the relief column in the Gold Coast colony.

Ambassador White gave a dinner in Berlin in honor of President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

General Alejandro Rodriguez, Nationalist, was elected mayor of Havana, receiving 13,072 votes, against 6,534 for Estrada Mora, Independent. The National party elected its entire ticket. There was no disturbance at the elections in any part of the island.

Malarial fever has been prevalent among the men in the Forty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Regiments in Cavite and Batangas provinces, Luzon.

Three Americans were killed and sixty Filipinos were killed and two hundred captured last week.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Declaration for the Principle of the Gold Standard.—For the Isthmian Canal Protected by United States.

Philadelphia, Special.)—Following is the platform, in part, which was adopted unanimously by the Republican National Convention:

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievements, and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgement of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The commission issued by the people in the last national election to the Republican party to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures, a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value, has been faithfully executed. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied.

The American people, sustained by the Republican administration, have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of National aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. The quick and signal triumph of our forces on land and sea bore tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "A New Birth of Freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

The administration of William McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

Allegiance is renewed to the principle of the gold standard, and confidence is declared in the legislation establishing the gold basis by the Fifty-sixth Congress. Steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver is declared.

The necessity and propriety of honest cooperation of capital to meet new business conditions is recognized, but all conspiracies and combinations intended to create monopolies are condemned, and such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses is favored.

Faith in the policy of protection to American labor, by which industries have been established, diversified and maintained, is renewed. The associated policy of reciprocity is favored, as well as a more effective restriction of cheap labor from foreign lands.

The danger of our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign shipping is pointed out, and the necessity of national defence in the event of war is urged as a motive for legislation which will enable us to regain our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

Liberal pension laws and their liberal administration are favored.

Public improvements looking to the permanent improvement of the roads of the country are carefully approved.

Extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified is favored.

Home rule and the early admission to Statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma are indorsed.

The Dingley act amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt to the sum of $40,000,000. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

The construction, ownership and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States are favored.

The efforts of the administration to secure the open door in China are commended.

The creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries is recommended to Congress.

The reorganization of the United States Consular Service is demanded.

President McKinley's policy in regard to the Samoan difficulties, whereby every American interest was safeguarded, is especially commended.

The part taken by our government in the Peace Conference at the Hague is approved, steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine is asserted, and the hope that an honorable peace may soon prevail in South Africa is expressed.

In accepting, by the Treaty of Paris, the just responsibilities of our victories in the Spanish War, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

WILL GO TO CHINA.

Detail of Seventy Annapolis Marines Ordered to Prepare.

Annapolis, Md., (Special.)—This city has already felt one pulsation from the trouble in China. Orders have been sent for a detail of 70 marines to hold themselves ready for duty in the Far East.

That number was allowed to volunteer and was obtained in a few minutes from among the 200-odd stationed here.

It is understood that Lieut. W. Garland Fay will accompany the detail.

Lieutenant Fay is a son of the late Prof. W. W. Fay and has recently been appointed from civilian life.

Convention Ends.

Norfolk, Va., (Special.)—The tenth annual convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association closed at Old Point Comfort. The convention chose New Orleans as the next place of meeting, and the time between May 10 and 15. The next dates will be decided by the executive committee.

A Copper-Tossing King.

The young King of Spain always insists on having his pockets filled with coppers before going for a drive, and scatters the coins among the many beggars who crowd round his carriage.

THE NEWS.

The National Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics met in Philadelphia, and suspended a number of lodges which had refused to comply with the orders of the grand lodge.

Henry Dundley, a wealthy and highly educated Englishman, leaped overboard from the steamship Saale, which was riding at anchor at quarantine, New York, and was drowned.

Mrs. Grace E. Ramsay, the woman who killed her husband in the Garden Hotel, New York, to see the color of his blood, was released from the Matteawan State Insane Asylum.

A big blaze, which started in the Eichbaum building, in Pittsburg, threatened to wipe out the business section of the town.

Mrs. Robert Labensky and Mrs. Andrew Anderson were killed by a trolley car on a trestle, near Coney Island.

Arthur Ledyard, an aeronaut, fell from his parachute into the lake at Presque Isle, O., and was drowned.

Mrs. Dewey bought Big Fish Island, at Chester Basin, where she will build a summer residence.

Two strikers were wounded by guards at the Boston Mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Train robbers held up the express near Olla, La., and got thirty-one dollars.

Colonel Boykin, for the prosecution, and Judge Hinton, for the defense, came to blows in a dispute at the trial of A. C. Gilligan for the murder of C. Beverly Turner, at Isle of Wight Courthouse, Va.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia upheld the will of Judge Handley, leaving a large bequest to the city of Winchester, Va.

Princess Aribert of Anhalt, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, sailed from New York for London on the Friederich der Grosse.

Mrs. William Cannon, of Laurel, Del., kissed her daughter, who was about to sail for Europe, and then dropped dead.

George B. Tyler, of Haymarket, Va., died suddenly while he was out in the harvest field. He was seventy years old.

The National Eclectic Association, in session at Atlantic City, N. J., elected officers and adjourned.

The Railway Master Mechanics' Association held its annual meeting in Saratoga, N. Y.

Willis A. Lewis was married in Carlisle, Pa., to Miss Jennie M. Sinclair, of Plymouth.

Aaron Haile was convicted in New York of murder for killing Miss Mary Brannigan.

The appeal which was taken in the case of Fitzharris and Mullet, who are under orders in New York for deportation, has been decided against them, and the men will be deported.

The American Institute of Homeopathy declared itself in favor of legislation for reciprocity among the states in granting licenses to practice medicine.

The Naval Construction Board will recommend a further trial of the superimposed turrets before adopting them.

Washington and Lee University conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on General William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, United States minister to Italy; Prof. Thomas H. Somerville, of the University of Mississippi, and President William L. Prather, of the University of Texas.

One person was killed, and a number, including several actors, were severely hurt in a fire in the Morrison Hotel, in South Bend, Ind.

Several batteries of the Sixth Artillery started from San Francisco for the artillery school at Fort Monroe.

Signor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, sailed from New York for London.

Herman Schaeffer, president of the Germania Club, of Brooklyn, committed suicide.

The plant of the National Steel Company, Columbus, O., was closed down.

Five blocks of the best business buildings located in the heart of Bloomington, Ills., were destroyed by fire.

At the meeting of the Chicago city council an ordinance was passed permitting the consolidation of the Ogden Gas Company with the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

Three deaths have resulted from a tenement-house fire in Buffalo, N. Y., and a fourth may follow.

In the Supreme Court at Springfield, Ills., the Associated Press filed its answer to the petition of the Denver Post for a writ of mandamus to compel the Associated Press to furnish news service to the Post.

The Republican National Convention was called to order by Senator Hanna, as chairman of the National Committee, in the Convention Building at Philadelphia.

The Master Car Builders, who are in convention in Saratoga, N. Y., discussed railroad equipment.

The third convention of the International Mining Congress opened at the Exposition Building in Milwaukee.

Mr. Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, in an address before the Society of the Alumni of the University of Alabama, said that the United States should hold Cuba and make a State of the island.

The National Building Trades Council has issued an edict forbidding union workmen from seeking employment in several large cities where there are strikes.

The wife of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, died in a sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y.

Superintendent Ben Brush, of the Brooklyn race track, died at his home, in Brooklyn.

News is received of the destruction of the entire plant of the Commonwealth Mining Company, in Pierce, Ariz., by fire. The loss is $500,000.

There are no immediate prospects of a settlement of the street railway strike in St. Louis. The strikers declare that they will fight to the bitter end.

The opening session of the 34th annual convention of the Master Car Builders' Association of the United States was held in Saratoga, N. Y.

Nearly 2,000 members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union met in Chicago in secret session to consider the refusal of the manufacturers to enter into a new agreement granting a 10 per cent. increase of wages.

A meeting of colored men who are in Philadelphia as delegates or lookers-on was held for the purpose of discussing the action by the National Committee in refusing to place on the temporary roll delegates who represented the "regular Republican organization" in some of the Southern States.

Passengers who arrived in Seattle, Wash., from the Klondike all declare that this summer's output will be exceedingly large.

Horse stealing has been going on by the wholesale along the Eastern Oklahoma line and in the Creek Reservation.

Miss Erna Ihde, a servant in the employ of R. H. Johnston, of Milwaukee, Wis., will sail for Berlin to claim a fortune of $3,000,000.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

TRADE IN 1899 EXCEEDS THAT OF 1898 BY $150,000,000.

GOODS TRAVEL BOTH WAYS

The Export Trade is Expected to Reach $1,400,000,000—Big Sums Concerning Agricultural Products—All Show a Large Increase as Compared With Preceding Years.

Washington, (Special.) | The commerce of the United States in the fiscal year which ends with this month will exceed that of any preceding year; its exports will break the record by more than $150,000,000 and its exports of manufactures will exceed those of any preceding year by more than $75,000,000.

Its imports will also be large. Raw silk, unmanufactured fibers, crude rubber, hides and skins, pig tin for use in tinplate establishments, cabinet woods and the finer grades of cotton and the coarser grades of wool, all show a large increase as compared with preceding years.

The value of unmanufactured silk imported will be nearly 50 per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year and more than double that of the fiscal year 1897. Raw cotton shows an increase in quantity of 50 per cent. over 1899; unmanufactured fibers an increase of 25 per cent. over 1899 and 100 per cent. over 1898; and hides and skins show an increase of 25 per cent. over 1899 and 60 per cent. over 1898.

It is on the export side, however, that the year makes its greatest record. The total exports for the 11 months of the year amount to $1,286,214,534, and should the June figures prove as large as those of May, which are just received, it would bring the total up to $1,400,000,000, or $172,000,000 greater than the banner year, 1899.

A review of United States trade in agricultural products during the ten fiscal years 1890-'99, compiled by Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Foreign Markets Section of the Agricultural Department, has been just made public. It shows that the average annual agricultural imports for the past decade amounted to about $387,000,000, while the total imports of all kinds averaged about $750,000,000. During the first half of this decade the average of agricultural imports was $406,365,441, or over 51 per cent. of all imports; of agricultural exports $669,644,253 or 75.52 per cent., and the excess of agricultural exports over agricultural imports averaged $263,278,812 annually. For the remaining five years the annual average of agricultural imports was $366,964,708, or over 51 per cent. of the whole; of agricultural exports, $694,874,000, or over 68 per cent. of all domestic exports, and the agricultural exports exceeded agricultural imports by an average of $327,909,292 annually.

In 1899, for the fourth time in the history of our foreign commerce, the annual value of domestic merchandise exported by this country exceeded a billion dollars. The first such record was made in 1892, when the declared valuation amounted to $1,015,732,011. In 1897 they were $1,032,007,603, and 1898 scored the unprecedented value of $1,210,292,913. Then came 1899, recording $1,203,931,222. The 1899 total imports were valued at $697,148,489, much below the average for the last decade, but considerably above the 1898 figures.

In 1899 the excess of domestic exports over imports reached $506,782,733, and of agricultural exports over agricultural imports $437,296,852.

The foreign agricultural products purchased here during 1899 had a value of $355,514,881, or over $31,500,000 less than the average for the entire ten years preceding.

Of the domestic merchandise marketed abroad in 1899 nearly 66 per cent., with a total value of $792,811,733, consisted of agricultural products. While the 1899 value was $66,000,000 less than the exceptionally high figures of 1898, it exceeded all prior records except 1892, a year notable for the abundant American crops, accompanying a general deficiency abroad.

The leading agricultural imports of the United States during the fiscal year 1899, in the order of their importance, were sugar, coffee, hides and skins, silks, vegetable fibers, fruits and nuts, tobacco, tea, wool, wines, cocoa and vegetable oils, these 9 items constituting over 85 per cent. of the total agricultural import trade for the year.

Miscellaneous Products.

After breadstuffs, cotton and meat products the principal exports for the fiscal year 1899, in the order of their value, were live animals, tobacco, oil cake and oil-cake meal, vegetable oils, fruits and nuts, dairy products and seeds. These 10 leading items comprised in value over 95 per cent. of the total exports of agricultural produce during 1899.

Explosion Killed Three.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—Three men were killed and fourteen persons were injured by an explosion of gunpowder and dynamite used in the manufacture of fireworks.

The explosion occurred at the dwelling of Francisco Giangiulia, 621 Schell street. The third floor was utilized for manufacturing cannon crackers and other fireworks. It is not known just how the accident occurred, but it is believed that the three men who were killed were smoking in the room containing the explosives, and that sparks from one of their pipes fell into the powder or dynamite.

The house was completely wrecked and every other dwelling in the block was damaged more or less seriously. None of the injured will die.

FIELD OF LABOR.

China has fifty-six newspapers.

Fall River has seventy-six cotton mills.

Seattle plumbers get $4.50 a day.

Philadelphia has 258,685 dwellings.

Kansas needs 40,000 farm hands.

San Francisco is to have a labor temple.

The Princess of Wales is a bookbinder.

Manchester, England, grave-diggers struck.

London is to have municipal telephones.

Cincinnati carpenters enjoy the eight-hour day.

Bahia, Brazil, has no soda water fountains.

San Francisco talks of municipal telephone system.

The Prince of Wales has a $10,000 pair of opera glasses.

Fall River textile unionists are to establish and operate an immense cotton mill.

In proportion to its size Great Britain has eight times as many railways as the United States.

The street car company at Kansas City has about $45,000 as deposits from employes, the interest on which is sufficient to pay nearly the entire running expenses for one day.

LIFE AND REST.

Love came at dawn when all the world was fair,
When crimson glories, bloom and song were rife;
Love came at dawn when hope's wings fanned the air,
And murmured, "I am life."

Love came at even when the day was done,
When heart and brain were tired, and slumber pressed;
Love came at eve, shut out the sinking sun,
And whispered, "I am rest."

WHEN THE SERPENT ENTERED

"My dear," said Mrs. Thomas Brown, "this is the twelfth anniversary of our wedding day. I believe you had forgotten it."

"Well, I haven't," replied the Hon. Thomas Brown, with a fine show of indignation. "I'm not likely to forget the day when I got you. I remember every detail with perfect clearness."

"What kind of dresses did the bridesmaids wear?"

"And," continued Mr. Brown, artfully evading the question, "I'm sure that we have plenty of cause to be thankful and happy. Certainly no man ever had a better wife."

"Thank you, my dear, and come home early to-night, so that we may have a little celebration."

After this pleasing episode the Hon. Thomas Brown started downtown to his office. On his way to the train he made up his mand that he would send home a basket of fruit and some roses, and later in the day he would stop at the jeweller's to look at the bracelet his wife had admired.

It was strange, he reflected, how little happiness some people get out of life. Here was he, still on the sunny side of forty, with a sufficient income, a devoted wife, two beautiful children and not a worry in the world. His place in his profession was assured. His neighbors respected him. He could see no cloud on the horizon of his hopes. He was as near complete contentment as men get.

In the reception room of his office half a dozen men were waiting. He recognized one as a well known politician, and greeted him with a somewhat chilly nod as he closed the door of his private room. A clerk, however, followed him and ushered in the delegation.

"We've come," said the spokesman, "to ask you to be our candidate for the State Senate."

The Hon. Thomas Brown thanked them and said he had neither the time nor money to spare.

"But it will hardly take any time and less money," was the answer. "You can be elected without a bit of trouble. You know the situation. Now think it over and let us know to-morrow."

As a result of the succeeding excitement, which Mr. Brown could not conceal, at least from himself, he forgot the fruit, the roses and the diamonds. "Senator Thomas Brown" did have an ear filling sound, as he repeated it under his breath.

At 5 o'clock he started to go home. Four professional friends met him at the door. They called him "Senator" and escorted him out to drink his health. It was 7 o'clock before he got out to the South Side.

His wife met him at the door. Her usual placidity was somewhat shaken.

"Why, Tom, what'se the matter?" she said. "I asked you to get home early, and here it is after 7 o'clock and dinner half spoiled."

"I've been asked to run for the Senate, my dear," said the Hon. Thomas Brown, impressively.

"And what did you say?"

"Told them I'd give them an answer after I had consulted my wife," said Mr. Brown, who had already begun to use the wiles of a politician.

"I hate to think of your going into politics, Tom, and"——

But the Senate isn't exactly politics. I am assured that I can be elected without an effort on my part. If it was going to make any change in our home life I wouldn't think of it. And, besides, it's my duty, you know. It's my duty to the State. That will probably decide me."

"I thought you were going to consult me."

"That's what I'm doing now. If you"—

"Let's go in and see if any of the dinner is fit to eat. We can talk it over afterward."

The soup was served, when there came a ring at the bell. The maid announced a party of men to see Mr. Brown.

"Tell them Mr. Brown is at dinner," said his wife, "and ask them to sit down."

"Don't you think I had better go out for a second and see who it is?" interrupted the prospective Senator. "It might be somebody from the office on important business, you know." So quickly had the virus of political ambition begun to do its deadly work.

An hour later the Hon. Thomas Brown found the dining room deserted. His indignant wife was upstairs in her sitting room.

"Well, if this is the way you are going to the Senate you will never go with my consent," she broke out. "I heard you telling those men you were always glad and proud to welcome them to your humble home, and then I looked out the window and saw that old Pitzmacher, the saloonkeeper, was at the head of them. If that's politics, I'd rather have the mumps."

"But, you see, Pitzmacher is the member of the City Central Committee from this ward, and the others are the officers of the ward club. They came over to congratulate me on my candidacy for the Senate. I couldn't do less than thank them, could I? They have arranged a mass meeting for this evening to indorse me, and I suppose I'll have to go over and make them a little speech."

"I thought you wouldn't have to turn over your hand?"

"Well, you know, a candidate is bound to get the indorsement of his home ward. Once I get that fixed up, you'll see that there'll be no more trouble."

An hour later Pitzmacher drove up in an old hack, and the Hon. Thomas Browne descended to welcome him. His wife gave him fair warning.

"If you go riding around on the streets with that man, Tom Brown," she called after him down the stairs, "I will never be seen on the street with you again. What do you suppose the neighbors will say?"

In the gray hours of the early morning the hack again drew up before the house, and Mr. Brown entered his once quiet and happy dwelling. As the door closed a crowd of men and boys who had followed the hack from the meeting place cheered loudly.

It was 9 o'clock before Mr. Brown appeared for breakfast. His wife received him with a pitying smile, in which tears and anger were equally mingled. She laid before him a copy of "The Morning Echo" and pointed in silence to the headlines over an article on the first page. "Tom Brown Out for Senator," it read. "Ridiculous Ambition of a Broken Down Pettifogger." "Hints of Sensational Exposures to be Made."

"There," said Mrs. Brown. "Nothing to make any change in our home life, eh? Elected without any effort on your part? Duty to the state? What do you say to that?"

Mr. Brown lost what little appetite he had. He read the article through with anxious care. Then he swore. The children looked up in surprise.

"The doorbell began ringing before 7 o'clock this morning," went on Mrs. Brown. "There was a procession of all sorts of men neither you nor I had ever heard of. They all wanted to see Senator Brown. I want you to sue that newspaper for libel."

"My dear," said the Hon. Thomas Brown, with a weak and pleading smile, "you mustn't let that bother you so. Public men, you know, are subject to the attacks of the partisan press. Before I forget it, there was one little thing I wanted to speak to you about. You buy your groceries of Hilton, do you not? Well, now, just as a favor to me, would you object to changing? You see, Hicks, on the opposite corner, is, I find, the president of the Brown Club. Don't you think it would be a little pleasanter all around if we patronized him?"

"Mr. Brown," persisted his wife, "will you sue that paper for libel?"

"Why, certainly not," was the answer, "but that publication makes it absolutely necessary for me to stay in the fight. If I backed out now the newspapers would all say that I withdrew under fire. Then I should be a coward. Of course I wish, for your sake, since you feel so bad about it, that I had never begun."

"Well, they can't say your son is a coward, anyway."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"He started for school at 8 o'clock this morning, just as he has done for the past two years. He wore a pretty little white waist and red stockings, and I thought he never looked so sweet. Half an hour later he came back. I wish you could have seen the child. He had fought with three big boys, because they said his father was a broken down pettifogger. I've got him in the bedroom now, with witch hazel on his eye."

"Don't you think, Nellie," said Mr. Brown, as he got up from the table, "that you could strain a point and buy your groceries from Hicks?"

"I've fixed things so that won't be necessary, I think. I saw enough last night to convince me that you could never stand the strain of a campaign like this. When you came in this morning I was sure I was right, and even if you could the rest of us couldn't. So when the callers began to ring the bell at half past 6 I told them all that Mr. Brown's physician had forbidden him to accept a nomination."

"You did?"

"Yes, and then, a little later, the reporters from the afternoon newspapers called to interview you. I told them all that you had refused to be a candidate; that the state of your health was precarious, and that you were out of politics for good. So you see, after all, it won't be necessary for me to buy my butter from Hicks."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Unnecessary Inference.

As a man entered a picture gallery the attendant tapped him on the shoulder and, pointing to a small cur that followed him, said:

"Dogs are not admitted."

"That's not my dog," replied the visitor.

"But he follows you."

"So do you!" replied the old gentleman, sharply.

The attendant growled, and removed the dog with entirely unnecessary violence.

CONCERNING LACE CURTAINS.

This Country Now Manufactures for Home Consumption.

"One of the industries of which little is known, although it is an important one, is the manufacture of lace curtains," said a leading wholesale dealer in such goods in New York to the writer recently. "Up to fifteen years ago every pair of lace curtains sold in this country was imported from England. To-day there are a dozen large mills and 175 lace-making machines in the United States. These machines represent an invested capital of nearly $3,000,000, and turn out annually 4,500,000 pairs of curtains, valued at $20,000,000.

"The principal American lace curtain millls are located at Tariffville, N. J.; Patchogue, Long Island; Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Columbia, Pa., and Nottingham, Tex. The first mill was built in Fordham, N. Y., in 1885, and when the lace-making machines of this pioneer plant were started the English experts declared that only the cheaper grades of curtains could be manufactured here on account of climatic conditions and the lack of skilled labor. As a matter of fact, the American mills are now turning out grades of lace curtains which cannot be excelled by any of the foreign mills.

"Few people understand the difficulties and risks of manufacturing lace curtains. Briefly described, the process by which the curtains are made is as follows: First of all, an artist submits several designs, and these designs are only valuable when they can be treated by the draughtsmen, who, in turn, must adapt them to the gauge of the lace machine and draught them so as to bring the best results. This work is both costly and uncertain, for after the draughtsman has spent a week over the designs he may find them worthless. If he is satisfied with a design he must pass it on to the 'reader,' who adjusts and adapts the 'pattern' to the machine. The complete pattern weighs about 100 pounds, and costs anywhere from $75 to $100. A year's supply of patterns for the average mill costs from $8,000 to $9,000, and the stock must often be replenished.

"When the patterns are once decided upon the linen is fitted to the grooves and the machine is started. The workmen who are in charge of these machines are called 'twist hands,' and earn $25 a week. The lace leaves the machine in pieces, and then goes to the mending room, where skilled hands, with the aid of needles and darning machines, mend any rip or imperfection. After leaving the mending room the lace is cut into suitable lengths for curtains, which are then placed in cases holding from six to twelve dozen pairs. The cheaper grades of curtains are worth from $1 to $5 per pair, while those of the finest quality bring from $7 to $25 and more per pair."—Washington Star.

Wedding Reform and Romance.

Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation in North Dakota had a great celebration at the agency on Memorial Day, when the first Indian wedding celebrated in American fashion occurred. The loving couple are full-blooded Indians. Samuel Eartheater, a young Indian ranchman, was to marry Emma Weaselbear, who lived with her father and mother sixty miles from the agency.

There is a romantic story in connection with the union. Samuel Eartheater was bethrothed to Emma Weaselbear when both of them were children, and they grew up with the idea that they were some day to live as man and wife. Miss Weaselbear fell in love with a white schoolmaster, a blonde youth of Norwegian extraction, who did not know the estimation in which he was held by his pupil. Samuel went to the schoolmaster and told him how matters stood, asking him whether he loved the young woman. The fair young man replied that he certainly did not. "Then," said Samuel, "if you are a good man you will leave this place, for when my girl sees you her eyes are blind to me." The schoolmaster took the hint, packed up his things and went to Minneapolis, while Miss Weaselbear, after pining fot a short time, concluded that the blonde type of man wasn't much good after all and consented to marry Eartheater as soon as he could arrange the preliminaries.—The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Conveniences for Women in a Bank.

A Boston bank has installed a special department for women customers. There are two distinct sets of clerks, one to attend to women doing business there, the number of whom has grown to be of large proportion, while the other side cares for the men. The department set aside for women is especially attractive and quiet, without publicity or annoyance, and with every convenience at hand women patrons and depositors may transact their business matters most satisfactorily. There are convenient little writing desks supplied with stationery, and there is a small reception room where women may wait for friends or rest awhile if they feel so inclined. Magazines and the best periodicals are always at hand on the tables, with comfortable chairs, mirrors and sewing materials where a stitch may be taken if necessary or a lost button replaced.—Providence Journal.

The mortality from pneumonia is still quite high in the German army. Every soldier convalescent from it has a furlough of four weeks.

FEATHER FARMS.

Ostrich Cultivation as It Is Carried on in South Africa.

The ostrich is one of the treasures South Africa possesses. But perhaps he is at his best in the north of the dark continent; for a Barbary bird is an edition de luxe compared with the Cape variety. Also he is less valuable than once he was, when the incubator was an unknown resource and hatching out chicks a more hazardous undertaking than it is now. Though in the old days $2,500 passed hands often for a first rate pair of birds, which now $75 will purchase, and a "plucking" will go for $7.50 that in palmy times would have fetched $125, ostrich farming is not a played out profession. No stock farm can be a greater disappointment and anxiety to its owner than one devoted to ostriches—the most extraordinarily "pernickety" birds imaginable, the most willful and the most obstinate. Any one who fancies that because the creatures can digest such things as gimlets, soap and old gloves, and in consequence argues that they are hardy brutes they may appear to be, is very wrong, indeed. The birds suffer from mysterious ills in extreme childhood that carry them off by flocks, and in adult age are so quarrelsome of temper and brittle of leg that the amalgamation is all too frequently the cause of an untimely end.

Little Hottentots are employed to herd the chicks and feed them when they are ready to go out of doors, and lazy by nature as their elders are a sore trouble to the farmers. One of their vagaries is to neglect their charges, another to kill them because they are troublesome.

When the chicks grown up, as they speedily do, they take their revenge upon their whilom guardians. They steal their food, they scare them, and would maim and kill them if the children did not carefully keep out of their way, and wield the "tackey" when they encounter the irate birds. This is a weapon without which the most valiant man is as a babe before an ostrich that is "quel"—in other words, vicious. It is simply a branch of the mimosa, with the prickles left on the head of it. When the ostrich runs amuck the "tackey" is brandished in his face; he shuts his eyes instinctively to avoid the long prickles, and the attacked victim promptly dodges him as he proceeds on his headlong and infuriated rush.

Tender-hearted women who are trying to stamp out the destruction of rare and beautiful birds, because of the sacrifice of their lives for the sake of their feathers, do not object to ostrich plumes because the life of the bird is not forfeited; neither, they are persuaded, is the process of plucking a severely painful one. They are right.

Though the birds when they are driven into the box that cabins them while they are deprived of their feathers exhibits intense and foolish alarm, and would wreak no end of vengeance on one another and the "hands" engaged in plucking them if they had the opportunity, no sooner are they out of the box than they dance off, apparently much more frightened than hurt. They behave, indeed, precisely like sheep bought to the shearing shed. Like sheep, too, they are branded.

After the plucking the feathers have all to be sorted and tied up, a piece of work ordinarily performed by professional sorters. Again the services of the farmer's wife, who plays an active part in an ostrich farm, may be called into requisition to wash those plumes that are badly soiled. In each wing there are a couple of dozen long white handsome feathers.

The ostrich is on such a big scale all round that he is a most formidable creature to deal with in peace or "quel." Twenty-four hens' eggs go to the one that incloses him as a chick, so that before he is hatched he is a handful. His height is huge; with his two toed feeet he can stamp and kick with tremendous force; he runs as swiftly as a horse, and his stupidity is colossal.

A Novel Cure.

It may seem an odd prescription—that of "good clothes"—but since it has been known to work wonders in certain instances, its value wil probably become better appreciated in the near future.

"One of the things that helped my recovery," said a woman recently, who has just regained her health after a severe illness, "was a pretty bed jacket which my sister brought me one day in lieu of jellies and fruit. It was becoming, and I enjoyed it. The doctor, when he first saw me in it, said I looked 20 per cent. better than the day before; man like, he didn't appreciate the reason and my spirits, and consequently, my condition became better in proportion.

"Too often invalids are wrapped in any old thing that is handy. I remember laughing once when a friend in robust health showed me a dainty lace-trimmed sick gown, 'for me,' she exclaimed, 'if I ever need it.' The notion struck me as absurd, when she was never ill. But after my experience with that bed jacket I appreciate better the value of attractive environment under depressing circumstances. — Philadelphia Record.

Munster, Germany, has a high school which has been in existence 1,100 years.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

Warning to Those Who Need Glasses and Will Not Use Them.

The three defects of eyesight which are most commonly encountered in otherwise healthy persons, and which can be more or less perfectly overcome by means of glasses, are near-sightedness, far-sightedness and astigmatism. These are all important, for besides the discomfort and annoyance of imperfect sight, the involuntary efforts which the sufferer makes to see better strain the eyes, and not only injure them, but also give rise, through reflex action, to headaches and various nervous disturbances.

Near-sightedness, short-sightedness, or myopia as it is variously called, is a condition of the eyeball—usually a lengthening—in consequence of which the rays of light are brought to a focus in front of the retina, and so the object is blurred.

This condition may exist from birth, but is usually the result of too much and too early use of the eyes, as in the case of students, engravers, women who do fine sewing, and so forth. Thus we may say that putting children to work at some of the kindergarten exercises, such as perforating and drawing, is in a double sense a short-sighted procedure.

Many near-sighted people refuse to wear glasses, preferring to deprive themselves of sight for everything beyond the nose rather than to injure their personal appearance, as they think. This is another short-sighted policy, for besides losing much of the joy of existence, which comes from seeing the beautiful things about and above us, such persons are very liable to suffer from inflammation of the eyes, produced by constant strain.

A less common defect is long or far-sightedness, or hypermetropia. This is the opposite of myopia, the eyeball being flattened or shortened, and the rays of light consequently not coming to a focus by the time they reach the retina.

In this case, the eye often corrects the defect more or less successfully by making the crystalline lens more convex; but it does this at the expense of the sufferer's nervous force, and so we often find tired and congested eyes, headaches, indigestion, and even serious nervous affections. The effort to correct the vision is entirely involuntary, and can be overcome only by the fitting of suitable convex glasses.

The third and most common defect is astigmatism. In this condition there is some irregularity of the surface of the eye or of the lens, by means of which the image as it reaches the retina is distorted. Untreated astigmatism is a frequent cause of headache and other nervous disturbances. The only relief is the wearing of glasses, at least while reading, writing, or whenever near objects are looked at.—Youth's Companion.

Fiddled Into Office.

If history be true, Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, is not the only man who fiddled himself into office. Lossing relates that in 1848 he met, at Oswego, N. Y., Major Cochran, then nearly 80 years old, a son-in-law of General Philip Schuyler, who told the story of his election to Congress during the Administration of the elder Adams. A vessel was to be launched on one of the lakes in interior New York, and people came from afar to see it. The young folks gathered there, determined to have a dance at night. There was a fiddle, but no fiddler. Young Cochran was an amateur performer and his services were demanded. He gratified the joyous company, and at the supper table one of the gentlemen remarked, in commendation of his talents, that he was "fit for Congress." The matter was talked up, and he was nominated and elected a Representative in Congress for the district then comprising the whole of New York west of Schenectady. He always claimed to have "fiddled himself into Congress." It seems that history repeats itself according to the proverb.

Immensity of Krupps.

The total number of people employed by Krupp is at present 41,750, of which 25,133 are at Essen, 3,458 are in the Gruson steel works at Magdeburg-Buckau, 2,726 at the German shipyards at Kiel and 10,344 in various smelting establishments and coal mines owned by Krupp. The foundation of these gigantic works was laid in 1810 by the grandfather of the head of the present firm. Essen was then a small town of 4,000 inhabitants; it now has 105,528 inhabitants. The firm owns a large number of iron mines, including the great Bilbao mine in Spain. The ore from the latter is taken to the seacoast by a railroad owned by the firm, and from there it is conveyed to Rotterdam by four of their own steamers. The testing ground for guns is at Meppen, and it has a target range of 72,000 feet. In 1892 the great Gruson steel works at Buckau were purchased and three years ago shipbuilding yards were started at Kiel. When they are completed 7,000 men will be employed at this place.

A Match Trick.

By the simple trick of cutting the wood across the grain, or of cutting it with the grain at such an angle that it will split almost lengthwise, when friction is applied, matchmakers are adding to their profits by enormous sums yearly.

At Law Over a Cat.

A curious suit to determine the ownership of a cat has just been ended at Bluffton, Ind. Mrs. Mike Daily, of that place, was the owner of a large Thomas which was regaded as a great family pet. Without cause, so Mrs. Daily alleges, the cat strayed to the house of Morris Sawyer, and took up his quarters there, forsaking Mrs. Daily. Demand was made on Mrs. Sawyer for the surrender of the cat, and she peremptorily refused. Then replevin proceedings were begun, and at an expense of $20 Mrs. Daily got a writ, and a constable went after the wayward Thomas and carried him back to the Daily domicile in triumph. Mrs. Sawyer threatens to carry the litigation to determine the ownership of the cat to the Wells Circuit Court.—Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer

Wealth is an Essential.

Belgrave and Eaton squares are in the southern portion of the west end of London, and both are very handsome and extensive. The value of property there, as in the districts just mentioned, is literally prodigious. Only the richest people can afford to dwell in these quarters and only the richest people do. Many persons of title and long descent, who have not money enough to occupy their ancestral homes, rent them to tenants with fatter purses than their own. Thus decade by decade London society is losing its old repute for exclusiveness, and the claims of money are superseding those of birth. Many of the oldest English families, indeed, have now retired altogether from active participation in social affairs. Parvenus and upstarts hobnob with the rich nobility, and not seldom intermarry with them as well.

Half a Mile of Babies.

"Baby boulevard' is the popular name of the long stretch of broad cement walk which skirts the west edge of Lincoln Park, from North avenue to Center street, in Chicago. An observant man, walking south, passed twenty-six baby buggies and met thirty-two; in two buggies were howling twins. A Lincoln park policeman is authority for the statement that there are more babies trundled over this walk than over any other length of sidewalk in the city. He said in one day he checked up 124 fond fathers, doting mothers, nurse maids and small brothers and sisters shoving baby buggies, go-carts, wheeled chairs and perambulators over the cement slabs. "And that was only five hours during the whole day. That was on a Saturday. On Sundays they come in droves."

Weary of "Tipping."

"The humility of the British shopman to his patrons is amazing," remarked a tourist the other day. "His customers says 'Please do this,' and 'I'll thank you for that,' but this politeness does not conceal the arrogance of the tone. Also, from the moment I set foot in England to the moment I left I was continualy "tipping' people of all classes."

The latter part of this complaint reminds one of the American who stood in the stern of the steamer as she swung out of Liverpool, and, holding aloft a smiling face, cried out:

"If there's a man, woman or child on this blessed island I've not 'tipped,' come forward now, for this is your last and only chance!"

A Lawsuit Over Chickens.

As a result of a quarrel over some chickens which refused to lay eggs, two residents of Coffeyville, Kan., have become involved in a remarkable lawsuit. Jason Brophy, the plaintiff, avers that his neighbor, Needham Weeks, presented him ten hens and two roosters in February last and assured him that the hens would lay upward of sixty eggs a week. Brophy fed and cared for the chickens for ten weeks, "devoting most of his time to them, to the detriment of other interests," but the hens failed to lay any eggs. The plaintiff alleges that he was unlawful deceived by the defendant and seeks to recover $100 damages for his wasted labor and for his expenditures for chicken feed.

An Eagle Flew Off With His Hat.

Solomon Raup, a farmer of East Point, was attacked by a large eagle while crossing a large area that had recently been burned over. The eagle flew from behind him and sunk its talons into the back of his neck before he had time to defend himself. A heavy cloth hat protected his head and eyes, but the bird pecked so violently that it pulled a whisp of hair from his head and carried his hat away. It is thought the eagle's nestlings were burned by the forest fire and that the parent bird took revenge on Farmer Raup when he sauntered in the neighborhood where the nest formerly was.—Philadelphia Record.

A Literal Beer.

One of the British officers, now temporarily stationed at Pretoria, wrote home a short time ago to his sister. "It is awfully slow," he said. "I have read every book in the prison library, and there is not a thing left to do." The Boer censor who read the letter put a big blue mark against the passage and a foot-note below: "Now you shall see what lies your prisoners tell in their letters. The prison library contains ten thousand seven hundred and forty-one volumes."

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 28

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
P. GRAY MEEK.....Bellefonte

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
N. M. EDWARDS.....Williamsport
HARRY E. GRIMM.....Doylestown

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
J. H. WETZEL.....Bellefonte
J. W. KEPLER.....Ferguson Twp

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
FREDERICK ROBB.....Liberty Twp

Rev. Dr. Swallow seems to be fixed upon as the Temperance candidate for President.

This time Quay did not cut a big figure in the Convention. Hanna was the big figure and cut the other figures leaving Quay as the dolly of the Pennsylvania delegation.

For a war that is "over," as General Otis says, the Philippine unpleasantness is a mighty costly affair. The sum alloted by congress for continuing Filipino pacification during the next fiscal year is $131,247,155.

The new Republican platform in order to pull the wool over the eyes of the people, pretends to be unfavorable to trusts. Then why didn't they add a plank demanding a repeal of their Dingley tariff which solely and alone built up and sustains the trusts.

Roosevelt & McKinley, that is what leading Republicans admitted their ticket should be—the heavy end at the top. The admitted weakness of McKinley demanded the tacking on of Teddy to help drag McKinley thro'.

Wolcott in his speech opening the convention said we must hold on to the Philippines for the reason that we have soldiers buried there. If the administration does not get along any speedier in ending the war there will be many more of our brave boys buried there.

The new McKinley platform claims credit for bringing "prosperity', to the country. Well the farmer didn't prosper, and to him it was specially promised ; on the other hand the farmer is the worst sufferer. "Prosperity" came to the millionaires in the trusts and to none others. We challenge a successful contradiction.

The great McCormick works, in Chicago, employing 5,000 men and shipping from 80 to 90 carloads of harvesting machinery daily, have reduced their force by nearly one half, and say there is no prospect of resumption before September. There is a man down to Washington, the great healer McKinley, send for him.

It is an admitted fact, that McKinley's weakness made it necessary that a popular warrior, Roosevelt, be hitched to him to pull him through. All the talk and hurrah, during the entire convention, was for the "rough rider" Teddy, and none for the all-things-astrider, McKinley.

The County Commissioners have voted $1000 for the fund of the County Centennial, their action was proper as the Centennial is a county affair. In some counties the sum would have been a far more liberal one. Old Centre is a great county and her Centennial should be up to her greatness—and it will be.

If every city of the country received the nominations of McKinley and Roosevelt with the same stolid indifference as did Pittsburg, says the Post, we fail to see where the enthusiasm is to come from. Never to our recollection was there the same lack of interest of anything remotely approaching enthusiasm as was noticeable about the newspaper bulletins.

The legislative committee of the patrons of husbandry has put out strong resolutions advising fusion in the nomination of members of the legislature and for the defeat of the Quay machine candidates throughout the state. This is the only way the farmers can get even. The committee is composed of Messrs. Creasy, Rhone and Hill.

Mr. John Dalzell, remarks the Pittsburg Post, in his recent convention screed, devoted to trust tariff glorification, speaking of the enactment of the Dingley tariff, declared: "All that the ardent friends of the Dingley law expected of it has been realized and more." As the Mother of Trusts the Dingley law promoted the capitalization of trusts to the extent of five thousand million of dollars. It sells American goods to foreigners cheaper than to Americans. That was what was expected of it, and it has been realized.

BRYAN'S OPINION OF THE McKINLEY PLATFORM.

Bryan arrived in Chicago, Saturday, and being interviewed, said of the McKinley platform :

"The platform is the best illustration we have recently had of the desire of the Republican leaders to deceive the people as to their plans. The only position taken in the platform which is at all positive and free from ambiguity is the declaration in favor of a single gold standard. But even in this case the failure of the platform to commend the efforts made by the President to secure an international bimetallic agreement shows the money plank of the Republican party in 1896 was a fraud.

"The Trust plank means nothing when taken in connection with the fact that there was no condemnation in the platform of the Trusts which have grown up under a Republican Administration.

"Regarding imperialism, there is no definite policy outlined. While every intelligent reader knows that the Administration intends a colonial policy patterned after the policies of the European monarchies, the platform does not candidly and honestly assert the party's purpose.

"Again, while the military spirit was a noticeable feature of the convention, the party did not dare indorse the President's demand for a standing army of 100,000.

"Another noticeable feature of the platform is that no mention is made of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Although the convention was held in the city where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and where the first Repulican convention was held, there was no specific indorsement of the principles.

"I have carefully read the so-called Boer plank, but no one can tell from reading it whether the Republican party sympathizes with the English or the Boers.

"The great questions agitating the people are barely hinted at in the platform. It is a dodging, deceptive document, just as deceptive as the Porto Rico allusion. Two-thirds of it is given up to the alleged prosperity due to Republican administration.

"I said before that I am willing for every man in this country to count his assets, and if those who are not any more prosperous now than in 1896 will vote the Democratic ticket I shall be satisfied with the results. Trusts, corporations and the like may show some prosperity.

"Because a drought destroyed the wheat crop in the Northwest and put the price of wheat up 25 cents a bushel, I suppose Hanna will go down in Kansas, which has the finest wheat crop in its history, and tell the people that the Republican prosperity not only gave them the wheat but also the price."

Outlook Gloomy For the Farmer.

The Centre county farmer does not have a rosy prospect ahead for this summer's crops.

First to come in will be the hay crop, somewhat above half, owing to want of rain in May, the clover remained short.

The wheat fields were lacking their winter protection of snow, and the crop will be less than half.

In some sections the grubworm is doing harm in the corn fields.

With season favorable from now to September, corn, oats, potatoes and apples may be a good crop.

In the main the farmer is going to be short in his products this year, all over the state, with no paying prices for what he raises, while on the other hand prices have doubled and trebled on all he must buy.

Dismemberment the Fate of China.

Justice George Shiras, Jr., of the United States Supreme Court, in speaking of the Chinese situation, said :

"The present outbreak in China appears to be one of those reactions against the inroads of civilization with which the history of the world is filled. Dismemberment seems to be the fate of that empire, and I am inclined to think it is for the best. If united China, with its teeming millions of people, were to thoroughly assimiliate Western methods of warfare and manufacturing it would certainly constitute a menace to the rest of the world. However, there is a want of homogenity among the people, and this fact is now a potent factor in preparing the way for dismemberment. I regard this as almost certain to come.

"Russia will in all probability absorb those northern portions of the empire contiguous to its Siberian possessions, while England, France and Germany and possibly other of the European powers will absorb other parts of the empire. In this way the great empire will become divided up into practically several nations, with good results, both to the people themselves and the world at large."

Republican congressman, General Grosvenor, of Ohio, McKinley's deputized spokesman on the floor of the House and a delegate to the late Philaphia Convention, openly charges there was a dodge and fraud committed in framing the platform and has started a rumpus over it. That the platform is a cowardly dodge was the opinion given by the Reporter last week.

Carnagie to Help Bryan.

A special to the New York Times from Columbus, O., says : "Mr. Chapman, one of Ohio's 'big four' to the Kansas City convention, is of the opinion that imperialism will be one of the chief issues in the coming campaign. In discussing the probable issue with Andrew Carnegie recently, Mr. Chapman says Carnagie told him that he decided to raise a big fund to elect McKinley in 1896, but he would raise one twice as large to elect Bryan in 1900.

"Carnagie's views on the money question, Mr. Chapman says, do not coincide with Mr. Bryan's, but Carnagie holds this question to be secondary to the issue of imperialism and believes that with the present tendency toward a monarchical form of government all issues should be subservient to militarism and imperialism."

Speaking of the Roosy-McKinley platform, the World remarks : "The platform 'recognizes the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions,' but condemns 'all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices.' The short answer to this is that something less than a thousand such conspiracies or combinations have been formed since Mr. McKinley's inauguration, and that the Republican party has not done the first thing to check or to punish them—not even toward repealing or reducing the tariff duties which promote and protect a large proportion of them.

"The Philippine question is passed over with very brief and familiar generalities. It is held to be the 'high duty' of our Government to 'confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples'—'liberty' being the substitution of our rule for that of Spain without the consent of the 'rescued people.' This is the essence of colonial imperialism as practiced by all land grabbing monarchies, but never yet adopted by a republic, and wholly incompatible with the republican system."

The new McKinley platform boasts of honest Republican rule, but fails to point to proof of it. It can't prove it, in the face of

The Alger embalmed beef rascality.

The astounding robberies in Cuba.

The oleo frauds in Pennsylvania.

The flagrant ballot frauds in Philadelphia.

The unconstitutional acts of Governor Stone.

The pardon of defaulters and officials who have robbed the public treasuries of millions.

A score more examples of "honest government" might be added, with all the rascals unpunished and unhung.

The Philadelphia Times strongly denounces President McKinley's action in aiding the Powers that are making war against China as unjustifiable and unconstitutional, and leading us into another war with a foreign nation for reasons that this country never upheld, and against the warnings contained in Washington's Farewell Address against entangling alliances with foreign nations. The McKinley administration may go into history as the rule of war and bloodshed.

A Short Wheat Crop.

The Northwestern Miller says :

Serious and irreparable damage has been done the wheat crop. The most conservative view, based on present conditions, does not give hope of a crop exceeding 60 per cent. of that raised in Minnesota and the Dakotas last year.

The greatest damage has been done since June 1, and North Dakota and Northern Minnesota have been the heaviest sufferers. There are few localities in the three States where an average crop is now in prospect. It is believed that North Dakota will raise little more than enough wheat for seed. Conditions are worse in Manitoba.

The Philadelphia Times, independent Republican, is throwing hot shot into the Republican camp on account of McKinley's imperialism as shown most glaringly in the Chinese trouble. The Times declares the President is trampling under his feet the principles of the Declaration of Independence and violating the Constitution, and that from our republican form of government McKinley is rapidly drifting towards European imperialism, and it is the God's truth. The people are becoming alarmed.

Ther's not the sweetest brotherly feeling among some Republican leaders over the platform scandal shown up by Gen. Grosvenor. The platform is being severely criticised by influential Republicans, not the least of a score being Tom Reed.

Celebrate the Fourth.

"A Patriotic Pair" is the title of a beautiful picture which will be given free to every reader of the "Great Philadelphia Sunday Press" next Sunday, July 1. The picture is 20 by 28 inches in size and presents two pretty children equipped for the celebration of the day. It is the work of a famous artist, and cannot fail to please every person. You had better order next "Sunday's Press" at once, so as to be sure to get this picture.

Births and Deaths.

Register Archey's record shows 432 births and 220 deaths in the county in the past six months. Of this the following districts have :

Bellefonte, 50 births, 30 deaths.
Centrehall, 7 births, 3 deaths.
Howard boro, 7 births, 5 deaths.
Milesburg boro, 4 births, 6 deaths.
Millheim, 5 births, 6 deaths.
Philipsburg, 28 births, 9 deaths.
South Philipsburg, 8 births, 3 deaths.
State College, 6 births, 3 deaths.
Unionville, 2 births, no deaths.
Benner, 14 births, 9 deaths.
Boggs, 18 births, 14 deaths.
Burnside, 7 births, 2 deaths.
College, 12 births, 2 deaths.
Ferguson, 7 births, 9 deaths.
Gregg, 17 births, 8 deaths.
Haines, 11 births, 13 deaths.
Halfmoon, 8 births, 5 deaths.
Harris, 7 births, 8 deaths.
Howard tp., 10 births, 2 deaths.
Huston, 8 births, 3 deaths.
Liberty, 7 births, 4 deaths.
Marion, 6 births, 1 death.
Miles, 9 births, 6 deaths.
Patton, 14 births, 4 deaths.
Penn, 18 births, 2 deaths.
Potter, 22 births, 12 deaths.
Rush, 24 births, 14 deaths.
Snowshoe, 30 births, 17 deaths.
Spring, 28 births, 16 deaths.
Taylor, 5 births, 5 deaths.
Union, 10 births, 2 deaths.
Walker, 11 births, 8 deaths.
Worth, 9 births, 6 deaths.

It will be observed that some of the townships do not keep up with the procession in the matter of births. Committees of bachelors and old maids might be appointed to report upon the causes.

Camp Meeting.

The Juniata valley camp meeting association has issued its twenty-ninth annual circular containing much information about the expenses, accommodations and advantages of the Newton Hamilton grounds. The hotel will be opened on July the first, and the grounds ready for occupancy by August the first, but the camp meeting proper does not begin until August 14.

Would Not Suffer so Again for Fifty Times Its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills. J. F Smith;, Centre Hall.

$10 BUYS A FIRST CLASS LADIES' BICYCLE in excellent condition. Has been used very little Needs no repairs. Cost new two years ago, $80. Very light and easy running machine. Address the Reporter, Centre Hall.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO., j14 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Margaret Sparr, late of Harris township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE M. BOAL, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.
HARRY KELLER, Bellefonte, Att'y. june28-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Nancy H. Sparr, late of Harris township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement GEORGE M. BOAL, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.
HARRY KELLER, Att'y, Bellefonte. june28-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George Reiber, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM REIBER, Adm'r
may24-6t Colyer

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUcation and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Type writing. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th,
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
206m Lexington, Ky.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCIAL STATEment of Potter Township, Centre County, Pa., for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1900.

Whole number of schools	15
Number or teachers employed	15
Number of pupils enrolled in all schools	445
Average daily attendance	387
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	$1843 80
Amount of tax levied for building purpose	307 33

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—MONEY RECEIVED

Balance on hand from last year	506 88
Received from State Appropriation	2151 13
From collector, taxes of all kinds	2105 96
From co. treas , unseated lands, fines, etc.	22 41
From insurance company	571 80
Total receipts	5358 12

MONEY PAID OUT.

For building houses	1024 36
For teachers' wages, $2889.25. Institute $97.92	2967 17
For rent and repairs	376 59
For fuel and contingencies	474 27
Fees of collector, $62.12. Treasurer, $54.06.	54 06
Salary of secretary, expenses, stationery, postage	60 00
For text books	159 52
For stationery and supplies	75 57
For all other purposes & sundry expenses	147 58
Total money paid out	5358 12

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Amount due district	810 90
Total debt of district	102 36

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct. D. K. KELLER,
H. F. MUSSER,
Auditors.
Witness our hands this 4th day of June, 1900.
W. H. LUCAS, President.
C. W. SLACK, Secretary.

Be Prepared For

Memorial Day,
Fourth of July,
AND THE
County
Centennial

By Purchasing

Hats, Clothing, etc., from us.

A Big Reduction Sale

MONTGOMERY & CO.,
BELLEFONTE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING; MINING ENGINEERING; — These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

They are Here For Spring.

The Walk-Over Shoe for Men

$3.50.

A $5 Value in every pair.

Hundreds who have been waiting on them, are pleased they have the style, come in any leather. They are like wearing old shoes for fit. We get 1200 pairs of them.

Don't be misled by others advertising they have $3 shoes just as good for they havn't even $5 shoes that will be near as good.

For the ladies, the Saracens and the famous "Herrick" Shoes from $2.50 to $3.50 are the leaders.

Powers Shoe Co.

Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

Wilbur A.
HENNEY,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

All kinds of Fine

Carriage and Wagon Making

Woodwork neatly done.
Repainting a Specialty.
New work to order.
All work guaranteed.
Prices reasonable. 133m

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m., New York 2.18 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 2.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p.m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.44, a m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8.57 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.25 a m, Baltimore 4.50 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 67 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4 26 p m, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p m. (week days) arriving at Montandon 8 57 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.41 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.25 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 921, Sunday only, leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.30 p. m , Washington 3 30 p. m , Baltimore 4 35 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.10 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 56
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
4 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.15 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	...BELL'F'NTE...	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	...HUBLERSB'G...	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 18	7 03	...Snydertown...	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'n g..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	...Mackeyville...	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	...MILL HALL...	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		.....Jersey Shore.....	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T	Arr.	2 30		*6 55
8 29	7 09		.....PHILA.....		†8 36		*11 36
			.....Atlantic City.....				
			.....NEW YORK.....				
			(Via Tamequa.)				
*10 40	†9 30		.....NEW YORK.....		†4 30		†9 00
			(Via Phila.)				
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday, ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¼	2¾	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¾	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 27	..... Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 25	.....Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 21	..... Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——H. H. Miller, of Rebersburg, was in town on Monday.

——Postmaster Boal was in Boalsburg on Tuesday, on a business trip.

——Our old friend Jacob Neese, gave us a pleasant call looking stout and hearty.

——Squire M. L. Rishel, of Farmers Mills, was in town yesterday greeting his many friends.

——J. Will Conley was over from Bellefonte on Sunday to spend the day with his parents.

——Former Recorder W. Galer Morrison, of Bellefonte, was a prominent Centre Hall visitor Saturday.

——Miss Lola Strohm, of Centre Hill, was the guest of her friend Miss Roxanna Brisbane over Sunday.

——Howard Krape, Rebersburg's musical instrument dealer, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday on business.

——Former Sheriff W. Miles Walker, of Bellefonte, was in Centre Hall on Tuesday, looking up the insurance business.

——Isaac Smith, who is employed in a large store in Altoona, came home on Monday for a short visit with his family.

——Mrs. Wm. Derstine and Mrs. Ed. Clinger, of Bellefonte, visited at the home of Mrs. Maggie Harper, last week.

——Miss Emma Wolf and Miss Estie Ocker attended the League convention at Boalsburg, being on the program for essays.

——Mrs. Jerre Miller and Mrs. S. W. Smith were the delegates from Centre Hall at the Luther League convention at Boalsburg, yesterday.

——Harry Clevenstine, in charge of the Wilson creamery plant at Baileyville, came down to spend Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——T. B. Jamison, the Gregg township politician of the Democratic faith, and insurance agent, was a prominent Centre Hall visitor on Sunday.

——Prof. John D. Meyer went to Williamsport yesterday to be in attendance at the sessions of the state teachers' association which meets there this week.

——Miss Mae Smith and Miss Rena Shires, two of Spring Mills' handsome and interesting young ladies, were the guests of their Centre Hall friends last Friday.

——Rev. Schuyler, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will preach at Curwensville, Pa., next Sunday, and in consequence there will be no services in the Centre Hall charge.

——John Smith, the alive furniture daaler of Spring Mills, was it town last Friday. John is of the mind to go to Kansas City to take in the Democratic Convention and see the next president nominated.

——Mrs. Michael Decker, east of Centre Hall, who has been quite ill for some time from a liver complaint, shows no improvement in her condition. All will hope for a final recovery of the estimable lady.

——Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Rhoads returned home last Friday from a three weeks' visit with friends in and about Shippensburg, Pa. The Rev. had taken the short vacation in hopes of being benefitted in health, and he returns very much improved.

——Mr. Lewis Irwin, our new hardware merchant, arrived on Monday with his family from Bellefonte, and they are now settled down in the residence of the late Mrs. Odenkirk. Mr. Irwin expects to have his store open by July 1st in the foundry building.

——Miss Romie Van Pelt arrived here last Saturday to spend the summer months with her grand parents, ex-Sheriff and Mrs. Spangler. Miss Romie has been taking a course of studies at a Philadelphia institution since January last, and will return to her work again in the fall.

——Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Boal, of Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, were arrivals in Centre Hall on Monday, on a visit to their many friends in the town. Mr. Boal has been in charge of the Presbyterian church at Port Carbon, and is doing a great work for the cause. They will remain several days in the town.

——Howard Spangler, son of ex-Sheriff John Spangler, of Centre Hall, has been discharged from the Johnstown hospital, and is now with his family at Bellefonte, their home for the present. Howard was caught out in the severe blizzard of last winter, while working at Barnesboro, and his hands and feet so badly frozen that he was compelled to submit to amputations of parts of his hands and feet. He was confined in the hospital for several months.

——Harry Keller, Esq., Bellefonte's popular young attorney, was a Centre Hall visitor on Tuesday on professional business. Among the available members of the bar whose names are mentioned in connection with the judgeship honors to be dealt out in the county in the course of a couple years, Harry receives very favorable recognition, and he will probably make a try at securing the Republican endorsement.

——Rev. R. C. Crittenden, of Bellefonte, the ardent worker for the Sunday schools, has been in Centre Hall for a few days. He will assist in the organization of a Sunday school at the Pine Stump school house next Sunday—a work in which he finds the greatest pleasure.

SPRING MILLS.

Children's Day Successfully Observed in Our Churches.

The ladies connected with the United Evangelical congregation of this place held a festival on Saturday evening last which was largely patronized by our people. The sum realized was considerable.

Wm. King, of Glen Iron, brother of the well known and popular G. C. King of this place, was bitten in the thumb a few weeks since by a muskrat, ending in blood poisoning, from which he died. Mr. King was well-known in Union county.

A few days ago George W. Dunkle, the well known wall paper merchant, showed me an egg measuring 9½ inches lengthwise and 8½ inches in circumference. This monster was the fruit of an ordinary Leghorn chicken—much egg that.

Misses Esther and Lula Baker, of Mifflinburg, formerly of this place, are here visiting friends. They are the guests of Adam Neese and wife. Miss Ella Dunkle, of Altoona, is also here visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Dunkle.

D. H. Ruhl, our village landlord, not enjoying very first rate health of late, has retired from active duty, and his son Edwin has taken charge of the hotel as manager. He is no novice in the business and guests can rest assured that they will receive every attention.

O. T. Corman the popular merchant, a day or two since, with other fruits, received the third invoice of pine apples; this lot was decidedly luscious and unusually large ones, and before the day was over all were disposed of. Mr. Corman's store has become headquarters for fine groceries, and choice fruits of all kinds.

Throwing lighted fire crackers at horses as has been indulged in of late by some of our boys, is a villainous piece of business and deserves the severest condemnation. To avoid the laws delay these boys should be thoroughly cowhided to teach them a lesson. Such recklessness is a jeopardy to life and limb, and should be stopped at once.

Sunday last was Children's day, and the little people were out in full force. The Reformed church was very profusely decorated with flowers for the occasion. The little speakers delivered their recitations and dialogues like orators, and some of the older ones displayed abilities of no common order. The services in the Prespyterian church were of a very interesting character; music, recitations, and addresses followed in rapid succession. The program was quite lengthy and everything passed off in an admirable manner. The attendance was very large. In the Methodist church the ceremony was likewise very interesting. The platform was a profusion of flowers and spruce and presented a very beautiful scene. The little orators delivered their pieces in excellent style. Edward Confer, one of our rising young men, delivered quite a graphic account of the growth of the Methodist church and other interesting statistics relating to it, and proved himself an able extempore speaker. The singing of C. C. Bartges was especially fine, and the music grand. B. F. Kennelley director and Miss Ida Condo organist, of course with two such proficient and skillful artists in charge it could hardly be otherwise. Children's day in our village was a complete success.

MILLHEIM.

Rev. A W. Mell, of Des Moines, Delivered an Interesting Lecture.

Miss Anna Gutelius, of Mifflinburg, visited friends in town over Sunday.

Miss Sallie Dow, of Loganton, was the guest of Miss Mary Hartman on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gephart are spending several days in Williamsport this week.

Mrs. R. A. Bumiller entertained her sister, Mrs. Calvin Weidensaul of Laurelton over Sunday.

Mrs. Adams, formerly of this place, but now of Danville, is spending a week among former acquaintances in this place.

On account of the illness of Rev. Chilcote a young Mr. Bierly, from Rebersburg, filled the pulpit in the M. E. church on Sunday evening.

S. D. Miller, who had been employed at Lewisburg for some time, returned to this place on Saturday. He reports work slack at this season of the year.

The United Evangelical congregation will celebrate Children's day next Sunday evening, July 1. The children are being trained this week, and a rich treat awaits those who will attend the service.

J. P. Condo and family spent Sunday in Sugar valley, at the home of Mrs. Condo's father, near Logan Mills. They were accompanied by Mrs. Condo's sister, the wife of Rev. M. A. Kennelly, of York, Pa.

Prof. John A. Hardenburg, who had been teaching at White Haven for nine months, returned to his home in this place on Monday evening for his summer vacation.

Miss Ada Breon left for Williamsport last week, where she will spend a week among friends, expecting to stop over at Bellefonte on her return, where she will assist in celebrating the Fourth and make the eagle scream.

Last Friday evening Rev. A. W. Mell, of the Des Moines conference of the United Evangelical church, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture in the Evangelical church. Rev. Mell is a young man, highly educated, fine appearing, forceful and entertaining. He lectured on China, to which country he has been recently appointed as a missionary by his church. He and Rev. C. N. Dubbs, a son of Bishop R. Dubbs, of Chicago, with their families, are expected to sail for China in the early part of September. They will locate in the province of Hunan, in the southern part of that country. Both of these young men are sons of noted ministers, and have been brought up in the church, thus preparing them for work of this kind. The board made a wise choice and can rest assured that their appointees are the right men.

COBURN.

A Letter of Interest from that Busy Town, as Seen by Our Correspondent.

Mrs. B. B. Wilson is at present visiting friends at Howard.

Mr. Frick, of Lewisburg, transacted business in our town on Tuesday.

Mr. William Brown, of Sunbury, is at this place visiting at the home of James Burd.

L. B. Walker has been off duty a few days at the creamery, on account of sickness.

G. R. Stover, the station agent, is sporting a boil on his upper lip, which is very troublesome.

Some of our farmers have commenced making hay; the crop will be a short one in many places.

The car containing Philippine products was viewed by a large number of people on Wednesday.

The festival on Saturday evening was well attended, the net receipts amounting to about $40.00.

Mrs. Emma Brown, of Sunbury, (nee Burd) is at this place visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Burd.

W. L. Hosterman purchased a car load of shoats at East Liberty, Pa., and brought them to this place, and will fatten them for market.

A free open-air concert was given on Tuesday evening by O-ne-no, the "Indian Medicine Man" which served as a prelude to the sale of his wonderful catarrh root.

POTTERS MILLS.

Personal Mention from Our Neighbors Across the Way.

Miss Linnie Evans is on the sick list; hope she may speedily recover.

Landlord James Reish was in Bellefonte Saturday, transacting business.

Mr. Samuel McCoy and wife, of Jersey Shore, visited his parents last week.

Mrs. Nannie Royer and family, of Altoona, are visiting friends at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moyer, of Tusseyville, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

Mrs. J. F. Alexander, of Centre Hall is visiting at her home at this place, for several days.

Miss Katie Hewes, of Bellefonte, is spending her vacation with her aunts, the Misess Pierce.

Mr. Jacob Auman lost a valuable horse Monday morning, while going for a load of wood it dropped dead.

Who was it who took his girl for ice cream Saturday evening and was afraid to take her home; don't get frightened the next time.

LINDEN HALL.

The Events and Incidents from Up the Valley.

Miss Lydia Veighdorfer, of Pine Glenn, was a guest at the Brooks home over Sunday.

The festival on Saturday evening seemed to be quite a success in all respects.

Mrs. Daniel Wieland and family are at present entertaining some of their many friends.

Samuel Spangler, who was seriously hurt by being dragged by a mule, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Brungard, of Rebersburg, was visiting friends in and around town one day last week.

Miss Freddie Hess, a student at the Moravian seminary, Bethlehem, is home on her summer vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gettig and children, of Altoona, were the guests of Mr. Gettig's mother over Sunday.

The show on Monday night seemed to be very attractive for our town people, as every one turned out to see the fun.

The long wished for and much needed rain has come at last; many garden vegetables were entirely dried up for want of rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zeigler spent a few days with relatives and friends in Brush valley, and report a very pleasant time.

Misses Annie and Grace Garbrick, of Zion, were guests of the Misses Zeigler over Sunday; came over in time to enjoy the festival.

Miss Sarah Wieland, of Osceola, accompanied by her ward, Miss Elenora Heims, are spending a few weeks at the home of Daniel Hess.

Miss Annie Corl, accompanied by Mabel Baumgardner, of Pleasant Gap, were the guests of Robert Corl and family a few days of last week.

The death af the two Sparr girls has cast a gloom over our community that will be felt for some time. They were kind to all, both rich and poor.

Wm. Felding left for Philadelphia last week on a visit of a few weeks and while there will seek for work, and may then remain for the winter.

Foster Jordon and sister Miss Minnie, of Bellefonte, were visiting at the pleasant and hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Philippine Islands, Lieut. Wm. P. Elliott.

Bellwood, widow of Frank Glasgow, aged 56 years.

Lewistown, Mrs. Mary McCreary, aged 55 years.

Philadelphia, Maude Stineberger, aged 27 years.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	70
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	12
Lard	6
Shoulders	8
Ham	10
Tallow	5
Potatoes	20
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	...
Corn	50
Oats	30
Rye	50
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	68
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	35
Rye	56
Oats	26
Barley	30
New Potatoes	50
Eggs	10
Butter	10
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 27.
Wheat, 85a86.
Corn, No. 2 mixed, 46.
Butter, fancy creamery, 19, prints 20.
Eggs, fresh, 14.
Potatoes, choice, 2 25a2.75 bbl.

Live Poultry, per pound:
Fowls, hens, 9a10; old roosters 6; spring chickens, large, 18a20; small, 16a17; pigeons, per pair, 20a25.

Baled Hay and Straw, per ton:
Timothy hay, choice, 17a17.50. Mixed hay, $15.
Straight rye straw, 16a16.50. Wheat and oats straw, $10.

Lock Haven curb market:
Butter, 15a16, eggs 13 to 15.
Onions bunch 5, radishes do 5.
Strawberries, 10 to 12, cherries 5 to 10

Lewistown Market:
Wheat 70, rye 45, corn 40, oats 30.
Timothyseed 1.25.
Onions 50, potatoes 55.
Butter 13, eggs 12, lard 7.
Ham 8a10, shoulder 7, sides 6.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des moines, Iowa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills: H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Weekly Weather Report--Centre Hall.
Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest	
June 21	79	53	part cloud
" 22	81	57	clear.
" 23	81	61	cloudy.
" 24	85	63	part cloud
" 25	88	68	clear.
" 26	88	65	cloudy.
" 27	84	65	cloudy.

Rain: On 21, evening, .14 inch; on 26, afternoon, .45 inch, evening .25 in. On 27, fore and afternoon, .17 inch.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight sprain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
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60 PILLS 50 CTS.

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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
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14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
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NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Lightness of New Hats—Jeweled Purses—Khaki Fabrics—Women Should Have More Sleep—Care of Face and Hands—The Benefits of Golf.

Lightness of New Hats.

One point in favor of the new summer hats is their lightness. Tulle in a new variety which is very durable, chiffon and lace straw are the leading materials, the most exquisite colored ribbons, flowers and fruits imaginable. Grapes and cherries are the favorite fruits, and as for flowers there is every kind and color. Black silk flowers on colored tulle hats are extremely stylish. Then there are toques made entirely of colored leavs, with a bunch of roses at one side.

Jeweled Purses.

The oblong square purses which open with an ordinary clasp are more popular now than the envelope-shaped purses which have jeweled buttons. These purses are studded with jewels in gold ring settings, in some the jewels outlining the edges of the purses and in others dotting the whole of the side. One, for instance, has the entire side covered with amethysts cut diamond shape, set at regular intervals. The purses can be removed and used for collar buttons or to close the neckbands of blouses.

Khaki Fabrics.

Khaki wash fabrics are among the new offerings of the season, and the khaki shirt waist is to be commended on account of its simplicity and adaptability to rough usage, such as it must receive at seashore and mountain resorts at the hands of the young woman who likes roughing it. The khaki waist is made without tucks or cording, is slightly bloused in the front, down which runs a heavy khaki band bordered with double rows of stitching. At each side are small stitched pockets. Epaulets adorn the shoulders as well as the stitched cuffs and the belt give other finishing touches to the blouse. A scarlet tie gives brilliancy to the otherwise rather somber garment.

Women Should Have More Sleep.

It is a well-known fact among physicians, nurses, and those generally interested in the restoration of heath, that the percentage of women among the middle and upper classes who retire early is very small. There are many women so constituted that the wear and tear of daily life consumes to a great extent their vitality, which can only be restored by means of perfect repose.

Especially are long, unbroken hours of rest necessary for wives and mothers, all of whom are giving their strength unreservedly and getting little physically in return, save that which is derived from sleep. Those who earnestly desire to use the most effective means for the preservation of health and beauty should not fail to keep early hours.

Care of Face and Hands.

This is the weather when one's face and hands need a whole lot more attention than they usually get. Hot winds and sheets of dust are the trying things. But we'd feel these blasting forces much less if we'd meet them properly.

The face must be washed at least twice a day, and particularly at night, that the skin may "breathe' during the clean and silent hours. In case the water is hard, or the pores of the skin are in particular need of cleansing bicarbonate of soda should be used, in the proportion of a heaping teaspoonful to a quart of warm water. This will be found healing, cooling and cleansing. When the skin is much clogged it may be used for a week. It is well in cases of excessive perspiration, too, and also where there is a heat eruption.

The outdoor sports are hard on the hands, as next to nobody manages to wear the different sorts of gloves they buy. A very simple and efficacious remedy is the lemon. Unlike most bleaches it softens the skin. Undiluted it does wonders round the nails, while slightly diluted it will do wonders for the hand.—Philadelphia Record.

The Benefits of Golf.

One of the prominent women golf players of the city says that the game has proved very beneficial in producing steadiness of nerve among women. The nature of the game and the exhilarating outdoor atmosphere invigorate and stimulate the nerves and fit women for greater effort and better self-control.

One of the most exasperating features, however, in connection with the game, from a feminine point of view, is the injunction of silence. Yet it is this very point that trains in self-control, for the player soon learns that silence is golden when her attention is engaged with the ball, and that if she is to score well she must think and act rather than chatter.

The golf school is probably the best school in which the boycotting of coquetry is taught. Furthermore, while the fever of golf is relentless when it takes hold of a woman, and under its fascinating influence she forgets her worst domestic tragedies, her best friends, and has no time for Browning readings or musicales, the consequences in this direction are offset by the beneficial effect upon temperament, for it serves to solidfy her ambitions, straighten her judgment, calm her impulses and control her temper.—New York World.

The Baby's Clothes.

An infant's clothes should not be worn too tight; neither should they be too loose. Moderately snug-fitting garments are the ideal ones—those which will admit of easy movements and free circulation, and at the same time afford a moderate amount of support to the chest and abdominal muscles; the band should be tight enough not to wrinkle. Pins should not be used to fasten a baby's clothes. The band for the first two months is sewed, the seam coming under the arm so the child will not lie on it. The shirt comes next, and a small piece of tape may be sewed on the bottom in front, to fasten it to the diaper and prevent it working up and lying in wrinkles about the body. The barrow, or petticoat, can be either sewed or tied, and should have a shoulder-strap to keep it from slipping down; an older child will have its petticoat buttoned. Loose flowing clothes for an infant are most uncomfortable, not lying close enough to the body to give warmth, and the child is usually lying in a bed of wrinkles, which crease and seam its delicate flesh. It is almost impossible to keep loose clothes smooth; they will work up and wind about the little body, especially if the mother be young and inexperienced in handling babies. The other extreme, tight clothing, should not for a moment be tolerated. A band too tight crowds the organs, impedes the work of the lungs, also often causes vomiting in young infants. —Marianna Wheeler, in Harper's Bazar.

Eyesight Affected by Veils.

Among the patients of the eye doctors of New York City the women outnumber the men. Regarding this fact twelve leading oculists have been consulted, and they lay it to the wearing of veils.

Women who do not wear veils are less troubled with defects of the eyesight than those who always do so. And yet most women may look forth upon the world through veils without serious injury if only they will wear veils of the right sort. Most eye specialists disapprove of the dotted veil, while all are in favor of those made of illusion or chiffon.

The kind of veil last mentioned has a fine, even, regular mesh, through which the eye may look without suffering any worse results than come from peering through the finest wire window screen. The illusion or chiffon veil may, therefore, be said to be the right sort.

The dotted veil, however, offers interruptions to the sight, distracts the eyes, compels one to focus in different directions, and though these differ ever so slightly, the result is injurious. Many a case of astigmatism has been traced to the baneful effect of the dotted veil. The veil of dots may, therefore, be said to be the wrong sort. If you have astigmatism you must avoid this kind of veil.

Above all, never read through a dotted veil. There are three kinds of dotted veils, those with dots far apart, those with dots close together and those with very large dots—bad veils worse veils, worst veils, so far as the eyes are concerned. The one with the dots far apart is the least injurious, because the dots can be so placed—on the chin, cheek, forehead and nose—so as not to interfere with one's vision. The closely dotted veil bothers and teases the eyes. Veils with the large dots when not carefully arranged are apt to offer obstructions to the view as large as the pupil of the eye itself, the result being a change of light and the projection of the vision of each eye in a different direction. Hence this worst kind of veil causes general impairment of the eyesight. If the pattern runs no higher up than the chin or mouth, however, no better protective veil can be worn. By protective veils is meant those which protect the eyes from dust and dirt. So that, as a matter of protection, a good veil is really beneficial. It not only keeps street dust from the eyes, but it tempers the wind and softens glaring light.

White veils are harder on the eyes than colored veils, because their glare strains the eyes. Also the closer the veil is worn to the face the less the harm to the eyes. It is well, therefore, that the fashion of a year ago, when veils were worn puffed far out from the face, is no longer in vogue. By the same token, it were better for a woman not to wear a veil with a large hat.

After a veil has been worn it should be shaken thoroughly and hung up and aired, not tucked away in a bureau drawer. Finally, never borrow a veil. The eye, the most sensitive part of the body, is quick to catch the germ of any disease which may lurk near it. Many a case of conjunctivitis, the most contagious of eye diseases, has been caused by a borrowed veil.

Novelties Seen in the Shops.

Damascus taborettes richly inlaid with pearl.

Washable foulard sateens in silk designs of all colors.

Natty designs in straw, crash and cloth headwear for small boys.

Renaissance and linen scarfs, tablecovers, dollies and centrepieces.

Many gauze ribbons with satin edges for embellishing summer gowns.

White and ecru revers of lawn and lace to be worn with Eton jackets.

Black and colored hemstitched drap de voile for midsummer costumes.

Many neatly patterned cream and white wash veils with floral borders.

Mercerized cotton, English squares in lacquered patterns for men's wear.

Spangled aigrettes, together with pearl, steel and jet ornaments, for the coiffure.

Children's flats and fancy straw hats adorned with floral wreaths and ribbon bows.

White canvas shoes with rubber or leather soles for yachting, golf and all out-door sports.

Printed liberty satins showing polka dots, vines, scrolls, palm leaves and flower designs.

Allover taffeta yokings showing hemstitching, rich lace appliques or elaborate silk-braided designs.

White lawn dressing sacques having loose fronts prettily trimmed with lace or open-work embroidery.

All sorts of ready-made ribbon bows, malines, pompons and fancy, straw braids in millinery departments.

Short-back sailors of fancy open braids, trimmed with roses and large pompons or drapings of chiffon.

An abundance of lace and embroidery, as well as lace and tucked allovers, for waists and general trimmings.

Fine allovers composed of alternating rows of tucking or plaiting and lace for guimpes, sleeves and children's dresses. —Dry Goods Economist.

Skunk and Blacksnake Fight.

A novel fight was witnessed by the men employed at the pumping station of the Standard Oil Company near Coshocton, N. Y., the other day. It was a battle between an enormous blacksnake and a skunk and it ended in the death of both combatants.

The attention of the men was first attracted by the strange actions and loud cawing of a crow which was circling about a spot in a field near by. They went to the spot and saw a large blacksnake with its head raised, and within six feet of it was a skunk which kept going about the snake as if to draw its attention from a small rock ten feet away. On this rock were five young skunks about the size of chipmunks.

The snake's tail was coiled about a small oak stump and as the skunk continued its rounds the snake-darted its head repeatedly at its enemy. This continued for a short time, the circles made by the skunk growing smaller and smaller. Then, quick as lightning, the skunk sprang upon the snake and fastened its teeth in the snake's neck. In an instant the snake had two coils around the body of the skunk. The struggle continued for a short time only and then the combatants both lay dead.

The snake was seven feet long. The young skunks were left on the rock as none of the party cared to get within close range of them.

A Remarkable Recovery.

One may have his liver cut in two and yet scan the papers for war news. A young man in Bristol, England, was crushed against a wall by the fall of a case of glass weighing half a ton. He walked, with the aid of two men, to a hospital, when his pulse failed him almost entirely. Upon examination it was found that his liver had been severed, and as it was out of the question to sew the pieces together it was decided to gather up the remnants and put them all together, packing them in with iodoform gauze, of which three and three-quarter yards were inserted. Salt water was injected the meanwhile into his veins to keep up the circulation. On the second day after the operation the patient sat up and asked for papers with the war news. At the end of a week the gauze was removed and two months after the injury the patient went to the convalescent home, and soon after was discharged, looking fat and strong, with the wound securely healed.—London Mail.

Modeling That Means Money Making.

Many of the art students who are specializing in clay modeling pay much attention to the commercial end of the work. Greek statues and Renaissance friezes may be a more inspiring form of art and necessary for training and cultivation, but a model of a pair of andirons or candlesticks, a section of a mantel or any other bit of house furnishing or finishing that will attract the attention of a manufacturer is more profitable from a money viewpoint.

Such models usually are shown at the public exhibitions of the art schools, and manufacturers on the lookout for new and original designs are willing to pay well for anything that appeals to their liking and that, in their judgment, would sell well. Besides the money that this transaction puts into the pocket and hope that it inspires in the student, it often leads to more orders and establishes a connection which is highly profitable, if making immediate money is a necessity at the end of the course.—New York Press.

The modern kid glove goes through the hands of 235 workmen before it is finished. At least 40,000,000 pairs were manufactured in France last year, their value being $25,000,000.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Freckle Man.

When I was a little boy,
I asked my ma why freckles came
And how they got on me.

She said, "Of stories I have heard
Now just a single one,
About a little freckle man,
Who lives up in the sun.

"If a little boy is playing round,
And turns to him his face,
He puts sun-photographs on it
In every empty place."

I asked, "But why are they not like
The beauteous golden sun,
A dazzling yellow, round and large
A sparkler every one?'

She said, "If they were as you wish,
A yellow, not dark brown,
Why people, when they looked at you,
Would have to blink and frown."

I didn't like those little spots
For all good things she'd say,
But tho' I scrubbed and washed and rubbed
They didn't go away.

I'm eight years now, I go to school,
And from hard lessons shrink,—
"Why aren't thoughts put in as tight,"
I sometimes sit and think.

I'd like to get my face turned round,
And put within my crown,
Then every spot would be a thought,
My sums be done up brown.

Julian E. Todt, in The Favorite.

Tricks of a Friendly Frog.

"One of the most knowing little animal pets I ever had is a frog about half grown," declared a well-known New York artist to a Washington Star reporter. "I made the jumper's acquaintance one morning two weeks ago, when he hopped from the garden through an open French window into my studio, where his frequent daily visits afford me much amusement during idle moments. He is so tame that he will take worms from my fingers and perch upon my hand like a bird and sing and croak as long as I choose to hold him.

"As an illustration of the little fellow's cunning, I was one morning feeding a favorite cat with a saucer of bread and milk, all of which pussy did not eat. The food that the cat left soon attracted quite a number of flies. The observant frog noticed this, and, hopping into the saucer, he rolled over and over until he was fairly covered with a batter of bread and milk, having done which he lay perfectly motionless and awaited developments. The flies, enticed by the prospect of a good meal, soon began to circle round the scheming batrachian, and when one passed within two inches or so of his nose his tongue darted out and the fly disappeared. The plan worked so well that the frog makes a regular business of rolling himself in the cat's left-over dinner."

Boy of His Size.

There is no bettter or truer instinct than that which makes it impossible for a boy to stand by in silence and see a small mate abused by an older one. It invariably indicates a cowardly spirit on the part of the one who always "picks on" a boy smaller than himself, and the big fellow never gets or deserves any sympathy when he comes to grief through his failure to choose "one of his size" when he wants to fight.

Ten or twenty school boys were on their way to school in an Eastern city, one day recently, when a boy of 16 among them began to tease a little fellow of perhaps 12 years, relates J. L. Harbour in Success.

Suddenly the annoyed smaller boy threw an apple core at his tormentor, whereupon the big boy assailed the little fellow brutally, saying:

"I'll let you know that you can't throw apple cores at me! You take that!"

The little fellow shrieked with pain, but he could contend but feebly against his far larger and stronger assailant, and none of his schoolmates offered to go to his relief.

Leaning against a lamppost up the street was a typical street gamin, ragged, unkempt and far removed from the tidy, well fed and well dressed school boys. A bundle of newspapers he had been unable to sell was under his arm, and he seemed to be looking about for a customer. Suddenly he let the unsold papers drop to the snowy ground and came running lightly and swiftly down the street, his blue eyes aflame and his grimy fist clenched. The next instant the big, well dressed assailant of the small boy found himself seized by the collar and jerked violently to the ground by a boy of about his own size, who said, boldly:

"Take a kid o' yer size when ye want ter fight, ye big coward! Take a kid o' yer size! Touch that little kid ag'in, if ye dare!"

The big fellow struggled to his feet and said, blusteringly: "Who's going to keep me from touching him if I want to?"

"I am," said the gamin, standing as erect as a West Point cadet, and, whipping off his ragged jacket, he gave his head a toss and said again:

"I'm goin' to see that you don't touch him ag'in! If you want to fight, take a kid o' yer size, I tell ye! Try yer hand on me!"

"Humph!" said the big fellow, without, however, offering to touch the "kid of his size."

"Yer a coward, that's what you are!" said the gamin. "Ye don't dare touch a kid o' yer size!"

Nor did he. Mumbling and threatening, he walked off, with the jeers of his schoolmates ringing in his ears.

The street gamin went on his way also, unconscious, perhaps, of the fact that, in his bold defense of the weak against the strong, he had manifested a kind of heroism all too rare among the of the world.

A Funny Fish.

"Why, Greenspot, what's the matter?" said Mrs. Frog, as her son sprang into the hole.

"O mother! I don't know what to do! There's such a queer fish, all yellow and blue and red, come down flop into the water!"

"Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Frog. "That's rather queer."

"Yes," panted Greenspot. "It's stopped among the pond weeds half-way down, and it's lying quite still. I can't make it out."

"I'll come and see," said Mother Frog. "Perhaps it's only a new kind of fish trap."

Greenspot, who was so young that he had not yet lost his tadpole tail, called his brothers; and they all swam to where a small, gayly-dressed doll had lodged in the weeds. They all swam round, but did not grow much wiser, when all at once Mother Frog cried:

"Hark! What was that noise? Greenspot, go and see; and come home and tell us."

He leaped on shore, and peered eagerly about for a minute or two. Then he went back to his mother. "It's that dear little girl,—Miss Babs, I think they call her,—who saved our lives the other day," he said.

"What did she do?" said Mrs. Frog. "I forget."

"Why, don't you remember? The pond dried up; and she brought water and poured it over us every day, until the rain came and we were able to swim to a safe place. And now she's crying."

"What for?"

"She says her doll has dropped into the water. Does she mean the queer fish?

"I know but little of the ways of the two legged races," said Mrs. Frog, thoughtfully; "but very likely you are right."

"I wish I could help her," said Greenspot, sadly, "she was so kind to us."

"So do I!" "And I!" "And I!" echoed half a dozen voices.

"I have thought of a plan," said Mother Frog at last. "The sun is getting now now, and the dew will soon fall. Go up on the bank, and begin to jump about near where the strange fish lies. When she sees you, you must all jump into the water with a great splash."

The plan succeeded well.

When, after a good romp, the little frogs all jumped into the water at once, Babs leaned over and caught sight of her doll's blue dress just below the surface.

"Fan, Fan!" she called; and a fox-terrier came running up, and dragged the doll out of the water. So Babs went home quite happy, and the small frogs are never tired of telling the story of how they helped Miss Babs on the day when the funny fish came down.—Little Folks.

Pigeons of Pekin.

In St. Nicholas Alfred Sheffield tells about the pigeons of Peking. The Chinese have made pigeon-flying the decoying game that it is because they like any kind of "playing for keeps." Even in kite-flying, they fix little hooks to their kite strings and try to pull in each others kites, and count it fair to keep any kite that drops into their yards. They will tell you that a kite or a strange pigeon that comes to your place, if given up, takes away your "family luck." So you must tear the kite and keep the pigeon. But when you see the town dandies sauntering out with their fans, and bird-cages to watch the noon kite flying, criticising the flocks and their tactics, and arguing the fine points of decoying, you guess that "family luck" has very little to do with their game.

To decoy strange pigeons, pigeon-keepers must first train their flocks to "fly in spirals"—and that is, to rise steadily in circles without straying far from the home roof. Pigeons naturally fly together in circles. Even wild pigeons wheel about in flocks before straggling to the fields. Chinese make their birds eager for circling by keeping them shut up in a wicker house built on the ground around the dovecote; and they cure their birds of straggling by pelting them with pebbles when they try to alight anywhere except on one spot—the ridge-pole of the roof facing their wicker house. The flock must alight here in a bunch, and immediately walk down to the eaves. This is done to bring any strange pigeon among them down within sight of the grain, which is then scattered on the floor of the wicker house. Pigeons are fed only after flying, for unless hungry they are lazy and unmanageable. Their food is millet, sorghum seed, or corn, which their keepers use to get as much work from them as possible. When there is much flying and calling down to do, they are usually fed with millet, which is so small that it keeps them eating a long while without filling them. At other times their food is sorghum seed. Corn is not very good for pigeons, but they are so fond of it that pigeon-keepers usually have it on hand to call them down when they are already fed.

Chinese talk of three regions of pigeon flight; the "sparrow region," just above the housetops; the "crow region," where the crows pass over the city at daybreak; and the "eagle region." In every flock are several strong-winged birds that will rise to the eagle region. These are the "high-fliers," which are usually sent up first, carrying whistles, as a challenge to other flocks to join them. When they have mounted to some height, the heavier-winged birds, or "low-fliers," are sent up to meet them. A few stay-at-home birds are kept back to call the others down, which they do by flying round the roof and clapping their wings. Pigeon whistles were in early times put on the birds to scare away hawks. Nowadays the hawks do not mind them at all, but they are still useful for attracting stray pigeons, for signaling, and for guiding the younger pigeons when flocks become mixed.

In Peking, flocks are sent up at sunrise, at noon, and just before sundown. Neighboring flocks always join, and their keepers then try each to draw apart his flock with call-birds, so as to bring with it any unwary pigeons from the other flocks. If a stranger is brought to the roof, the keeper coaxes it down with his own birds by throwing millet into the wicker cage.

No one ever demands back a pigeon lost in this way. Two friends will sometimes "play live pigeons," that is, give back each other's birds that may be captured from the flock during the game, but the rule is to "play dead pigeon," or, as the boys say, "for keeps."

A FORTUITOUS ACCIDENT.

Mysterious Dispensation of Providence That It Occurred When It Did.

"You see some unaccountable accidents in railroading," said John Rundle, of Boston. Some years ago I worked on the old Maine Central, when Payson Tucker—God rest his memory, for he was a generous employer and the best of men!—was manager of the line. It was in the days when they were bringing the road up to date, and nothing was being spared in expense on roadbed or rolling stock. One day the Boston express ran into Waterville, and after the regular ten minutes for refreshments started for Augusta. She hadn't gone fifty yards before, easily, gently, even complacently, the engine went off the track as calmly as though that was the way she usually did things. A hasty examination showed that half of the flange on one of the forward wheels of the pony truck had broken off. They sent post haste for another truck, jacked up the engine, and put it in place of the injured one, and the train was soon on its way again. Then they started to find out the place where the flange had dropped off. The road runs across the Kennebec just north of the railroad shops, and from the shops to the station it is a perfectly straight track. It was supposed that the break had occurred somewhere on that straight line, as it seemed impossible for the engine to hold the track on a curve with only half a flange on it front wheel. It wasn't there, however, and a systematic search up the line was ordered, and something like thirty miles away, near Newport, it was finally discovered by a track walker. Up and down steep grades, round sharp curves and across a river had that engine run in that condition, and finally, after passing through rail work to make a sound engine shudder, it had hopped a straight piece of track when hardly more than moving and when the only thing destroyed or damaged was time. The fearful accident that might well have happened, it has always seemed to me, must have been averted by what the law would term an act of God."—New York Tribune.

Military Rifles of the Powers.

No two national rifles are exactly alike. First, as to weight, they vary from eight pound three ounces to nine pounds twelve ounces. The lightest is carried by the Italians, and the heaviest by the Australns, while the British Lee-Metford weighs nine pounds six ounces. In calibre the Roumanian and Italian rifles are the smallest, and the Portuguese is the largest. The English is a medium bore, smaller than the French, Austrian and German, and larger than the Russian, Spanish and Swiss.

The heaviest bullet is thrown by the Portuguese and Austrian rifles, and the lightest by the Roumanian and Italian. Here, again, England has chosen the middle way, having a bullet larger than the Swiss, Italians and Roumanians, and smaller than the Belgians, Austrians, Germans and French. With regard to speed, the Italian bullet travels the quickest of all, but the Roumanian ball runs it pretty close. The slowest bullet is the Portuguese, and the Austrian is also very slow.

Here are a few of the muzzle velocities per second: Portuguese, 1,672 feet; Austrian, 1,700 feet; British, 2,000 feet; German and Russian, 2,034 feet; French, 2,073 feet; Roumanian, 2,295 feet; Italian, 2,297 feet. The Mauser rifle is used by Germany, Belgium, Spain and Turkey, and it carries five cartridges in the magazine.

The Lee-metford and the French Lebel rifles carry ten cartridges.

Some girls steel their hearts in order that they may not be stolen.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: The Best of All Books—The Bible's Divine Origin Upheld—Fulfilled Prophecies of the Old Testament Prove Its Emanation From God.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the great conflict now raging in Europe, as in this country, between Christianity and agnosticism Dr. Talmage has taken a decided stand, and in this sermon declares his unwavering belief in the divine origin of the Scriptures; text, Matthew vii, 16, "Do men gather grapes of thorns?"

Not in this country. Not in any country. Thorns stick, thorns lacerate, but all the thorns put together never yielded one cluster of Catawba or Isabella grapes. Christ, who was the master of apt and potent illustration, is thus setting forth what you and I well know—that you cannot get that which is pleasant and healthful and good from that which is bad. If you find a round, large, beautiful cluster of grapes, you know that it was produced by a good grapevine, and not from a tangle of Canada thistle. Now, if I can show you that this Holy Bible yields good fruit, healthful fruit, grand fruit, splendid fruit, you will come to the conclusion it is a good Bible, and all the arguments of the skeptic against it when he tries to show it is a bad book, will go overboard.

Do men gather grapes of thorns? Can a bad book yield good results? Skeptics with great vehemence declare that the Bible is a cruel book. They read the story of the extermination of the Canaanites and of all the ancient wars and of the history of David and Joshua, and they come to the conclusion that the Bible is in favor of laceration and manslaughter and massacre. Now, a bad book will produce a bad result, a cruel book will produce a cruel result.

You have friends who have been in the habit of reading the Bible a great many years. Have you noticed a tendency to cruelty on their part? Have you ever heard any of them come out and practically say, "I have been reading the story about the extermination of the Canaanites and I am seized upon with a disposition to cut and slash and maul and pinch and murder and knock to pieces everything I can lay my hands on?" Have your friends in proportion as they become diligent Bible students and disciples of the Christ of the Bible, shown a tendency toward massacre and murder and manslaughter? Has that been your observation?

What has been the effect upon your children of this cruel book? Or, if you do not allow the book to be read in your household, what has been the effect upon the children of other households where the Word of God is honored? Have they as a result of reading this cruel book gone forth with a cruel spirit to pull the wings off flies and to pinion grasshoppers and to rob birds' nests? A cruel book ought to make cruel people; if they diligently read it and get absorbed with its principles that cause must produce that effect. At what time did you notice that the teachings of this Holy Bible created cruelty in the heart and the life of George Peabody, of Miss Dix, of Florence Nightingale, of John Howard, of John Frederick Oberlin, of Abbot Laurence? Have you noticed in reading the biography of these people that in proportion as they became friends of the Bible they became enemies to humanity? Have you not, on the contrary, noticed that all the institutions of mercy were established, or, being established, were chiefly supported by the friends of this book? There is the hospital in war time. There are twenty Christian women. They are binding up wounds, they are offering cordials, they are kneeling down by the dying, praying for their departing spirits. Where does the cruelty crop out? They have been reading the Bible all their lives. They read it every morning; they read it every night; they carry it under their arm when they go into the hospital.

Again, infidels go on and most vehemently charge that this Bible is an impure book. You all know that an impure book produces impure results. No amount of money could hire you to allow your child to read an unclean book. Now, if this Bible be an impure book, where are the victims? Your father read it—did it make him a bad man? Your mother read it—did it make her a bad woman? Your sister fifteen years in heaven died in the faith of this gospel—did it despoil her nature? Some say there are 200,000,000 copies of the Bible in existence; some say there are 400,000,000 copies of the Bible. It is impossible to give the accurate statistics. But suppose there are 200,000,000 copies of the Bible abroad, this one book read more than any twenty books that the world ever printed, this book abroad for ages, for ages, for centuries—where are the victims? Show me 1000; show me 500 victims of an impure book; show me 100 despoiled of the Bible; show me fifty; show me ten; show me two; show me one. Two hundred million copies of an impure book, and not one victim of the impurity. On the contrary, you know very well that it is where the Bible has the most power that the family institution is most respected.

Again, agnostics go on still further, and they say the Bible is a mass of contradictions, and they put prophet against prophet, evangelist against evangelist, apostle against apostle, and they say if this be true how, then, can that be true. Mr. Mill, who was a friend of the Bible, said he had discovered 30,000 different readings of the Scriptures and yet not one important difference out of 30,000, only the difference that you might expect from the fact that the book came down from generation to generation, and was copied by a great many hands. And yet I put before you this fact to-day—that all the Bible writers agree in the four great doctrines of the Bible.

What are these four great doctrines? God—good, kind, patient, just, loving, omnipotent. Man—a lost sinner. Two destinies—one for believers, the other for unbelievers. All who accept Christ reaching that home and only those destroyed who destroy themselves, only those who turn their back upon Christ and come to the precipice and jump off, for God never pushes a man off; he jumps off. Now, in these four great doctrines all the Bible writers agree. Mozart, Beethoven, Handel, Hadyn, never wrote more harmonious music than you will find in this perfect harmony of the Word of God, the harmony in providence and in grace.

You must remember also that the authors of the Bible came from different lands, from different ages and from different centuries. They had no communication with each other, they did not have an idea as to what was the chief design of the Bible, and yet their writings, got up from all these different ages and all these different centuries, coming together, make a perfect harmony in the opinion of the very best scholars of all lands. Is not that a most remarkable fact?

Again, infidels vehemently charge that the Bible is an unscientific book. In a former discourse I showed you that there was no collision between science and revelation, and I went from point to point in the discussion. But now let us have authority in this matter. You and I cannot give the forty or fifty or sixty years exclusively to the study of science that some men give. Let us have authority in this matter.

Who says there is a collision between science and revelation? Well, Herbert Spencer, Tyndall, Darwin. They say there is a discord between science and revelation. But I will bring you names of men who have found a perfect accord between science and revelation, men as much higher in intellectual character above those whom I have mentioned as the Alps and Mount Washington and the Himalayas are higher than the hill back of your house, Herschel, Kepler, Leibnitz, Ross, Isaac Newton. My friends, we are in respectable company when we believe in the Word of God—very respectable company.

Now, I might, as infidels have failed to prove that the Bible is a cruel book, that the Bible is an impure book; that the Bible is a contradictory book, that the Bible is an unscientific book—I might move a nonsuit in this case of Infidelity, the plaintiff, against Christianity, the defendant, but I will not take advantage of the circumstances, for when the skeptic goes on to say that we are a gullible people, when he goes on to say, as he often does, that the greater the improbability the more we like to believe it; when he goes on to say that the Bible is made up of a lot of manuscripts, one picked up here and another there, and another from some other place, and that the whole thing is an imposition on the credulity of the human race, I must reply to that charge.

The Bible is made up of the Old Testament and the New Testament. Let us take the New Testament first. Why do I believe it? Why do I take it to my heart? It is because it can be traced back to the divine heart just as easily as that aisle can be traced to that door and that aisle to that door.

Jerome and Eusebius in the first century and Origen in the second century, and other writers in the third and fourth centuries gave a list of the New Testament writers just exactly corresponding with our list, showing that the same New Testament which we have they had in the fourth century, and the third century and the second century and the first century. But where did they get the New Testament? They got it from Irenaeus. Where did Irenaeus get it? He got it from Polycarp. Where did Polycarp get it? He got it from St. John, who was the personal associate of the Lord Jesus Christ. My grandfather gave a book to my father, my gave it to me, I give it to my child. Is there any difficulty in tracing this line?

On communion day I will start the chalice at that end of the aisle, and the chalice will pass along to the other end of the aisle. Will it be difficult to trace the line of that holy chalice? No difficulty at all. This one will say, "I gave it to that one," and this one will say, "I gave it to that one." But it will not be so long a line as this to trace the New Testament. It is easier to get at the fact. But you say: "Although this was handed right down in that way, who knows but they were lying imposters? How can you take their testimony?" They died for the truth of that book. Men never die for a lie cheerfully and triumphantly. They were not lying impostors. They died in triumph for the truth of that New Testament.

"Well," says some one, "now I am ready to believe that the New Testament is from the heart of Christ, but how about the Old Testament? Why do you believe that?" I believe the Old Testament because the prophecies foretold events hundreds and thousands of years ahead—events which afterward took place. How far can you see ahead? Two thousand years? Can you see ahead a hundred years? Can you see ahead five minutes? No, no. Human prophecy amounts to nothing. Here these old prophets stood thousands of years back, and they foretold events which came accurately true far on in the future centuries. Suppose I should stand here and say to you, "Twenty-five hundred and sixty years from now, three miles and a half from the city of Moscow there will be an advent, and it will be in a certain family, and it will be amid certain surroundings." It would make no impression upon you, because you know I cannot foresee a thousand years or one year or one minute, and I cannot tell what is going to transpire in a land far away. But that is what these old prophets did.

You must remember that Tyre and Babylon and Nineveh were in full pomp and splendor when these prophecies, these old prophecies, said they would be destroyed. Those cities had architecture that makes the houses of modern cities perfectly insignificant. Yet these old prophets walked right through those magnificent streets and said, "This has all got to come down; this is all going to be leveled."

Besides that, you must remember that this book has been under fire for centuries, and after all the bombardment of the skeptics of all the centuries they have not knocked out of this Bible a piece as large as the small end of a sharp needle. Oh, how the old book sticks together!

Unsanctified geologists try to pull away the book of Genesis. They say they do not believe it. It cannot be there was light before the sun shone, it cannot be all this story about Adam and Eve, and they pull at the book of Genesis, and they have been pulling a great while, yet where is the book of Genesis? Standing just where it stood all the time. There is not a man on earth who has ever erased it from his Bible.

And so the infidels have been trying to pull away the miracles, pulling away at the blasted fig tree, at the turning of the water into wine, at the raising of Lazarus from the dead. Can you show me a Bible from which one of these miracles has been erased?

How marvelously the old book sticks together! All the striking at these chapters only driving them in deeper until they are clinched on the other side with the hammers of eternity.

And the book is going to keep right on until the fires of the last day are kindled. Some of them will begin on one side and some on the other side of the old book. They will not find a bundle of loose manuscripts easily consumed by the fire.

When the fires of the last day are kindled, some will burn on this side, from Genesis toward Revelation, and others will burn on this side, from Revelation toward Genesis, and in all their way they will not find a single chapter or a single verse out of place. That will be the first time we can afford to do without the Bible.

What will be the use of the book of Genesis, descriptive of how the world was made, when the world is destroyed? What will be the use of the prophecies when they are all fulfilled? What will be the use of the evangelistic or Pauline description of Jesus Christ when we see Him face to face?

But I do not think we will give up the Bible even at that time. I think we will want the Bible in heaven. I really think the fires of the last day will not consume the last copy, for when you and I get our dead children out of the dust we want to show them just the passages, just the promises, which comforted us here in the dark day of interment, and we will want to talk over with Christians who have had trials and struggles, and we will want to show them the promises that especially refreshed us. I think we shall have the Bible in heaven.

Oh, I want to hear David with his own voice read, "The Lord is my shepherd;" I want to hear Paul with his own voice read, "Thanks be unto God that giveth us the victory;" I want to hear the archangel play Paul's march of the resurrection with the same trumpet with which he awoke the dead! O blessed book, good enough for earth, good enough for heaven.

Dear old book—book bespattered with the blood of martyrs who died for its defense, book sprinkled all over with the tears of those who by it were comforted! Put it in the hands of your children on their birthday; put it on the table in the sitting room when you begin to keep house; put it under your head when you die. Dear old book! I press it to my heart; I press it to my lips.

"Where shall I go?" said a dying Hindoo to the Brahmitic priest to whom he had given money to pray for his salvation. "Where shall I go after I die?" The Brahmitic priest said, "You will first of all go into a holy quadruped." "But," said the dying Hindoo, "where shall I go then?" "Then you shall go into a singing bird." "But," said the dying Hindoo, "where then shall I go?" "Then," said the Brahmitic, "you will go into a beautiful flower." The dying Hindoo threw up his arms in an agony of solicitation as he said, "But where shall I go last of all?" Thank God this Bible tells the Hindoo, tells you, tells me, not where I shall go to-day, not where I shall go to-morrow, not where I shall go next year, but where I shall go last of all!

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

BUTLER'S FINE OIL RECORD.

County Has Produced 90,000,000 Barrels Since the Fluid Was Struck There—Youngter Struck by Lightning While Running Home to Escape Storm—Geo. Berndt Badly Injured and Horse Killed.

Very fitting was the one hundredth anniversary of Butler County celebrated. Conservative estimates place the number of people participating at 25,000. With the closing of the exercises there were expressions of satisfaction with the three days. Two features of the parade, the stagecoach of a hundred years ago, drawn by four horses and followed by an automobile, marked the progress of the century. The oil business having made Butler county quite famous, Senator Lee, president of the Producers' and Refiners' Pipe Line Company, in a masterly address amazed the people with the statement that since oil was discovered in Butler county it has produced 90,000,000 of barrels. Filled into barrels placed end to end they would twice encircle the world. During the past twenty years Butler county has furnished one-twentieth of the oil used to illuminate the earth. Ex-United States Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, wrote that he would never forget his birthplace and scenes of his early life, expressing pleasure with the country's progress.

Tested Strength of Six Men.

It required the united efforts of six strong men to strap a crazy man to a board, in order to remove him to the Insane Hospital. Joseph Demarco, of West Manayunk, was a witness at Norristown criminal court. He gave conflicting evidence, and it is said it so preyed upon his mind that he lost his reason. He seized a little girl and threw her down an embankment with great violence. With fiendish glee he afterward rushed in front of a railroad train, threatening to throw it off the tracks. He was taken into custody and brought to Norristown, where a commission in lunacy adjudged him insane. While the hearing was in progress Demarco broke the handcuffs as if possessed with superhuman strength, and leaped headforemost through a window. He was badly cut. After his capture he was strapped to a board and removed to the Insane hospital.

Claimed the Corpse.

The funeral of Patrick Wrenn, who died in Charity Hospital, Norristown, from injuries received by being buried beneath a wall on the premises of B. F. Murphy at Washington Square, occurred Thursday. By the merest chance this funeral came off. Instead of receiving a decent burial the corpse nearly went into the pickling vat of the State Anatomical Board. Just as the corpse was about being shipped, having already been loaded on the dead wagon to be taken to the train, the body was claimed by relatives from Philadelphia.

Lightning Kills Boy.

During a violent thunderstorm at Chambersburg Frank, an 8-year-old son of Frank Disert, of East Market street, was instantly killed. The boy, with some others, had been in swimming. Noticing the storm coming they ran for home, and while crossing a vacant lot the boy was struck by lightning. Several other boys were hurried to the ground, but got up and ran home, not noticing that young Disert had been struck. After the storm two boys crossing the lot found young Disert's dead body.

Went Over Embankment.

George Berndt is in Charity Hospital, Norristown, with a broken leg, as the result of a driving accident on the River Road, Upper Merion. The accident happened in close proximity to where William Poth nearly lost his life by the wrecking of his automobile. Berndt was seated in a cart driving a horse, being en route from Philadelphia to Reading. The animal became frightened and in backing went over the steep embankment. The horse, cart and driver turned over and over in the decent. The horse was killed.

Thief Ties Up Trolley Line.

Thieves carted away about 1500 feet of trolley wire from along the Bethlehem and Nazareth Electric Road, crippling the road and tying up the cars. The thieves had a team and the wagon tracks were traced in the direction of Nazareth. Detective Johnson is on the track of the well-dressed strangers who were riding continually over the road and making drawings, telling inquirers that they were wire engineers. The company's loss in traffic, etc., due to the theft, is figured at $1,000.

Oleo Salesman Fined.

Hunter Kaylor, who testified that he represented the Vermont Manufacturing Company, was convicted of selling oleogargarin and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs at Media. He sold "oleo" to a number of storekeepers in Chester.

To Reduce Price of Steel.

The Beam Pool, or combine of structural steel manufacturers, met in New York and reduced the price of steel to correspond with the decline in the cost of raw material.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Cincinnatis are using black bats.

Forty-eight pitchers have been worked in the League this year.

Pitcher Cogan has been released by the Chicago team to New York.

Nine errorless games have been played by the Brooklyns this season.

Boston is playing the best all-round game just now of any of the League teams.

Chicago's new first baseman, Ganzell, is a splendid fielder and very good batsman.

Jerry Denny has released Mike Tiernan from the Derby Club of the Connecticut League.

Garvin, of Chicago, has a more varied assortment of curves than perhaps any other pitcher in the League.

Three old League umpires—John W. Gaffney, Tom Connolly and W. J. Smith—are officiating in college games.

The plan to restore the double umpire system has been dropped by the magnates, because of the extra expense.

The Cincinnat team is very weak in batting and almost any pitcher can keep its score down to a very low figure.

Flynn, of the Indianapolis team, has played in no less than four different positions so far this season and his fielding average is over .900.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

No Chance for Misunderstanding.

Since Ethel went to Paris
She gives her folks a wrench
By writing all her letters home
In nerve-disturbing French.

But as the months roll onward,
And she needs cash to fling,
No doubt, to ask for checks, she'll find
Her native tongue the thing.
—Chicago Record.

More Important.

He—Before I proposed to any girl I should want to feel sure of myself.

She—Better be sure of the girl.—Life.

All Entitled to Their Opinions.

Friend—"Of course, some folks object to dogs and parrots."

Aunt Sally—"Yes; and some object to folks who object to dogs and parrots."—Puck.

Explanation Easy.

George—I wonder why Ethel calls me her chrysanthemum?

Binks—She may have discovered the fact that you haven't a cent.—Harlem Life.

A Feminine Butter.

"And now, children," said the teacher, who had been talking about military fortifications, "can any of you tell me what is a buttress?"

"Please, ma'am," cried little Willie, snapping his fingers, "it's a nanny-goat."—Philadelphia Press.

Asking and Receiving.

The tramp had been unsuccessful and returned to the road from the house empty-handed.

"Aw," he growled, "that woman's no good. I asked her for bread and she gave me a stone."

"That's nothing!" said his companion.

The Worser Half.

Mrs. Fourundred—We need some new rugs.

Mr. Fourundred.—Carpets would be more comfortable.

Mrs. Fourundred.—Rugs are more stylish. You men are such animals! Always talking about comfort!—New York Weekly.

Refutation.

It's a libel to say that the summer girl flirts with Tom, Dick and Harry, remarked Maud.

"Of course, it is," answered Mamie. "The idea of even being introduced to people with such ordinary names! I should not think of flirting with any one except 'Reginald,' 'Claude' or 'Algernon!'"—Washington Star

Persistency of Acquired Habit.

Yardmaster—What's the matter with that new engineer, is he crazy?

Assistant—Why?

Yardmaster—I've noticed that if a man ever gets in his way he keeps right on, and never rings his bell, while a chicken or a dog makes him stop every time.

Assistant—Yes; you see, he used to be an enthusiastic wheelman.—Philadelphia Press.

What Was Necessary.

"My principal objection to the story," said the critic, "is that it pretends to be realistic, and yet nothing of the sort could ever happen. It is a physical impossibility."

"In that case," returned the young author, "it seems to become necessary for us to revise the laws of nature."

Not Broken.

"So you quarreled with George," said one young woman.

"Yes," answered the other with much pathos.

"Is your engagement broken?"

"Oh, no. I told him I never wanted to see his face again, and he said that he would leave me forever. But we didn't go so far as to break our engagement."

Use of a Stammer.

Tess—He'll never ask her to marry him. He stammers so awfully.

Jess—I suppose the thought of what he's doing paralyzes his tongue.

Tess—No, it isn't that. He stammers naturally, and whenever he impulsively starts to ask her his halting speech gives him time to cool off and think what he's doing.

Not a Practical Proposition.

"My dear," said Mrs. Blanks to her husband, "don't you think it would be a good idea to get your life insured?"

"No, I don't," he gruffly replied. "If I were to do that it would just be my fool luck to live forever."

"Oh, well," meekly answered Mrs. B., "then I wouldn't think of doing it."

Quite Agreeable.

The engagement had just been announced and the girl in blue was piqued.

"I wouldn't marry for money," she announced, thereby intending to score one on the prospective bride.

The girl in pink merely shrugged her shoulders.

"Neither would I—if I could get it any other way," she answered.—Chicago Post.

Singhalese Children.

The Singhalese children are said to be more beautiful than those of any other race on the four continents, and some of the little girls, even of the very lowest caste, are irresistibly pretty as they run before you in the streets to beg; they cry out in the sweetest and most plaintive of voices, touching the stomachs to signify hunger in a way that would be awkward and vulgar in any other being, but in them it is so winsome that, before you know it, you sacrifice a rupee to the bad cause of encouraging them in begging—knowing quite well that all they want is a good opportunity to pick your pocket for more.—Outing.

Munster, Germany, has a high school which has been in existence 1,100 years.

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only, sent Free, postpaid, sealed, to any male reader mentioning this paper; 6c. for postage. The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, the Gold Medal Prize Treatise, the best Medical Book of this or any age, 370 pp., with engravings and prescriptions. Only 25c., paper covers. Library Edition, full gilt, $1.00. Address The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best in this country. Write to-day for these books; keys to health.

London has 13,564 policemen, or nineteen to the square mile. Sixty per cent. of them are on night duty.

Are You Using Allen's Foot Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The government of Greece is now more liberal with mining concessions, and as a result mines are being worked in the provinces of Attica, Thessaly, Milo and Boeotia.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

The aging of timber, which formerly required long storage, is now completed by electricity in a few hours.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

It is estimated that the number of Germans and their descendants in the United States is fifteen million.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

In 1870 there were 9,000 Shakers in the United States. At present they do not number more than 1,000.

Under British rule the cotton crop of Egypt has doubled, and now amounts to over 500,000,000 pounds a year.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The catalogue of the Paris Exhibition will contain the names of nearly 90,000 exhibitors of all nations.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A striped waistcoat worn by Robert Burns was sold in London the other day for $16.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures everyone that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c

London newsboys are now prohibited from yelling forth the contents of their wares.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Buenos Ayres has twenty excellent markets in the city.

Uncle Sam uses the best of everything. Uncle Sam uses Carter's Ink. He knows.

In Kansas it is proposed to start a magazine which shall be contributed to only by residents of Kansas.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Fargo, N. D., with a population of less than 11,000, has 88 secret societies.

TO WOMEN WHO DOUBT.

Every Suffering Woman Should Read this Letter and be Convinced that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Cure Female Weakness.

"I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhœa and was so weak that I could not do my housework. I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. After a time I concluded to try your medicine and I can truly say it does all that you claim for it to do.

Ten bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me. I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend your medicine to all my sex, for I know if they follow your directions they will be cured."—MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

A Woman's Reason.

A lady who was very much fatigued with the responsibilities of her home and family, yielded to the insistence of a friend and went away from home for a rest of three days, but at the end of that time, being still earnestly solicited to stay, she telegraphed home: "Is every one well?" Her husband promptly replied: "Yes. Why?" She was in a household where late hours were the rule, so she sat up till midnight, and then went to a telegraph station near-by, and sent this truly feminine message: "Because." It was "collect" and it reached the gentleman at two a. m., and acted as a restraint upon future telegraphic witticisms on his part.—Youths' Companion.

Big Trade in Frozen Meats.

New Zealand's frozen meat trade with Great Britain now equals about 18,000 sheep a day, or some 6,500,000 carcasses per annuam.

PASSING YEARS

Look in your mirror today. Take a last look at your gray hair. It surely may be the last if you want it so; you needn't keep your gray hair a week longer than you wish. There's no guesswork about this; it's sure every time.

To restore color to gray hair use—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

After using it for two or three weeks notice how much younger you appear, ten years younger at least.

Ayer's Hair Vigor also cures dandruff, prevents falling of the hair, makes hair grow, and is a splendid hair dressing.

It cannot help but do these things, for it's a hair-food. When the hair is well fed, it cannot help but grow.

It makes the scalp healthy and this cures the disease that causes dandruff.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"My hair was coming out badly, but Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling and has made my hair very thick and much darker than before. I think there is nothing like it for the hair." CORA M. LEA, April 25, 1899. YARROW, I. T.

Write the Doctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM SELF.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements; and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

(Only 25c.

Book Publishing House
134 LEONARD ST., N. Y. City.

WILLS PILLS---BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only **10 Cents** we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make **Money** right at your home. Address all orders to **The R. B. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.**

WANTED—An active, reliable man to sell teas, coffees, spices, extracts and baking powder to consumers in this town and vicinity. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO., Southwest corner Eutaw and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, Md.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and **10 days' treatment Free.** Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

BNU 26.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WINCHESTER
"NEW RIVAL"
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in uniformity and strong shooting qualities. Sure fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. - - - - New Haven, Conn.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 28

SHOES

That Stand on Their Own Bottoms

That is true literally and it is just as true metaphorically. Our shoes stand on their own bottoms. They rest on their well earned reputation. People know them. People like them. People buy them. People wear them.

We carry no shoes that must be bolstered up with clever names and elaborate advertising. We advertise our shoes to let the public know what we are doing, but our advertising is merely an incident. With some it is the whole thing. Without advertising some business would die. This is not that sort of a business.

For many years we have been shoeing the people of this bailiwick with unvarying satisfaction. Upon the record we have made the business stands. We maintain that record by maintaining the same high quality in our shoes and by keeping the prices down to the lowest safe point.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Tragic End of a Little Romance.

A sudden death at Bellefonte last Thursday, proved a tragic climax to a rather romantic affair. Last summer William A Sloat, a widower, 31 years of age, while working at his trade as cigar maker at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, saw an advertisement in a matrimonial paper of "Husband wanted" by a young girl of Milesburg, this county. Sloat answered the advertisement, a correspondence followed and last November Sloat came to Milesburg, met the young woman and the two were married. After a week Sloat went home, leaving his bride with her parents. Saturday he came to Milesburg to take his young wife home. After a brief visit with her family, Sloat complained of not feeling well and went to Bellefonte toward evening to see a physician. He was treated, started home, became unconscious at the railroad depot and was carried to a near-by hotel, where he died at two o'clock in the morning. A post mortem revealed the cause of death as heart failure superinduced by internal hemorrhages.

A Massive Bridge.

The Pennsylvania railroad new stone bridge now being erected across the Susquehanna river at Marysville will have four tracks and 48 spans, each 70 feet long. It will have a total length of 3850 feet and when completed will be one of the largest stone bridges in the United States. The greatest part of the stone for this great viaduct are secured from the granite quarries at Conewago. The outside casing is made from cut stone. This is a shell of masonry. The inside will be wholly of concrete made of crushed stone and cement. The arches are being made of cut stone. In the concrete base large steel rails will be placed to keep the stone work intact against any strain.

Discovered a Cave.

After putting off a blast at the limestone quarries at Salona, an opening was discovered which was explored. A short distance in the path dropped about forty feet. Reaching the lower level the cave ran back three hundred feet, with several large caverns running off in different directions which were not explored. Huge stalactites hung from the ceiling, and a spring of fine water was found. The discovery has caused great excitement in the community.

Shipped Twenty Horses.

Fred Briel shipped a car load of twenty fine horses from our station on Tuesday morning's freight to his horse bazaar at Newark, N. J. The horses were taken in charge by Leslie Jacobs, who will go through with them to their destination. Mr. Briel is buying up another car load, and expects to make another shipment inside of a week.

Opened Hummel's Grave.

Rumors that the body of murderer William Hummel, who was executed June 5th had been stolen from the grave so aroused the fears of his relatives that on Friday night they had the grave opened and the coffin removed. After satisfying themselves that the body had not been disturbed, it was again lowered into the grave.

Poor Crop.

Michael Shaffer, recently returned from a visit of over a month to Indiana and Illinois, confirms the reports of a poor wheat crop in the west. He informs the Reporter that for miles upon miles the wheat fields are barren, and upon the whole the prospect is for a very small crop of wheat.

CHILDREN'S DAY SERVICES.

Excellent Programs Delightfully Rendered in Town Churches.

Children's Day was delightfully observed in the Presbyterian and Reformed churches last Sunday by the rendition of specially prepared programs executed almost entirely by the little ones.

The services in the Presbyterian church were held in the morning. The church had been handsomely festooned with flowers about the altar, and with daisies and fern which formed a pleasing effect. The program for the occasion was composed of excellent music, responsive readings, recitations, in all of which the little ones were prominent. The music was furnished by the school under the direction of Prof. E. W. Crawford. A solo by Miss Brisbane was a most pleasing feature in the program. Rev. Schuyler delivered a short address appropriate to the day, and a liberal collection was given for Sunday school missions. The church was filled and the large audience was well pleased with the service.

In the Reformed church the exercises were held in the evening. Their church was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants. In the center of the altar a beautiful white cross was erected. The program, which consisted of music, responsive reading, etc., was well rendered by the school. The infant department performed their parts remarkably well, and did credit to their training. A solo by Miss Alexander was beautifully rendered, and an appropriate address was delivered by Rev. Kershner, setting forth the benefits and advantages of their orphan's home at Womelsdorf, for which a liberal collection was asked and contributed. The church was filled with an appreciative audience.

DIED AT POTTERS MILLS.

Aged Mrs. Mary Landis Succumbs on Sunday Morning.

Mrs. Mary Landis, the aged widow of George Landis, died at her home at Potters Mills, at about three o'clock on Sunday morning, at the age of 75 years, 4 months and 8 days, from an illness extending over a period of several months with a dropsical ailment, along with infirmities of old age.

Mrs. Landis was born in Germany, and was thrice married. She was married the first time in Germany to a Mr. Vocht. They emigrated to the United States about fifty years ago, her husband dying a year later in Wisconsin. By this marriage there is one daughter, Mrs. Perry McKinney, of Potters Mills. She was married to Mr. Bower, and was the mother of two children, Mrs. George Koch, of near Centre Hall, and William Bower, of Potters Mills. A son Frank is dead. She was again married to George Landis, who died about five years ago. By this union she was the mother of four children, Fred at Cripple Creek, Colorado; George, in Chicago, and Miss Sallie and Miss Hettie at home.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning. Interment was made in the cemetery at Tusseyville.

Married at Hublersburg.

On Sunday last, Clyde E. Bradford and Miss Jennie Dunkle, two of Centre Hall's young people, were married at Hublersburg. The ceremony was performed at the home of Mr. Ishler, and Rev. H. I. Crow, of Hublersburg, was the officiating minister. The wedding was witnessed by a few close friends of the contracting couple. Clyde and his bride returned to Centre Hall the same day, and at some future day will begin housekeeping. The newly-married couple have many friends in the town, being well-known to all, and who will wish for them a pleasant and joyous voyage through this life.

To Organize a Society.

An effort will be made on Sunday evening to organize a Christian Endeavor by the young people of the Reformed church. With this new society, each church in the town will have an active working body. Several years ago there was a flourishing union society in the town but it was broken up by some of the congregations organizing one within their own church.

Fingers Torn Off.

Last week while Ralph Rickert was in the act of feeding short shingle bolts at E. M. Huyett's mill, located above Colyer, and operated by his father, Benjamin Rickert, he was painfully injured by his hand coming in contact with the saw, tearing two of his fingers off and cutting the hand to the bone.

Death at Milesburg.

Mrs. Jane Grubb, wife of John Grubb, of Milesburg, after a long and painful illness, died on Wednesday evening last, leaving a husband and a number of children to mourn her death. The funeral took place Saturday, interment at Advent church cemetery at Milesburg.

Voted $1,000.

The County Commissioners at a meeting on Wednesday, voted to appropriate one thousand dollars, for the benefit of the Centre County Centennial celebration at Bellefonte, on July 25-26, 1900. This act of the board meets with general approval.

ALMOST DROWNED.

Grace Crawford Falls Into a Deep Spring at Lamar.

Grace, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Crawford, of Centre Hall, had a very narrow escape from drowning on Monday evening, by falling into a deep spring near the home of her grandfather, at Lamar.

Frank is employed as salesman for Harris & Hoy, of Bellefonte. About ten days ago Mrs. Crawford went on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Huff, at Lamar, taking with her Grace and the little son. On Monday evening Grace, with another little girl, went to the spring near her grandfather's home to get a drink of water. In reaching down to dip up a cupfull she slipped on the stone steps and plunged into the spring, which was about five feet deep.

The other little girl who was along, ot once ran to the postoffice, some distance away, where she gave the alarm, and several men were quickly on the scene. Grace's body was found lying on the bottom of the spring, she had gone down for the last time. A man plunged into the water and quickly had her on land. Efforts were at once made to resuscitate the unconscious little girl in which they were successful after hard and prolonged efforts. Life was almost extinct when she was taken from the spring.

Centennial Decorations.

The Decoration committee of the Centre County Centennial, which is to be held in Bellefonte, July 25 and 26, has finally decided on the following plans for street decorations: There will be a great flag, with pennants, hung at every approach to the town of Bellefonte, at each corner of the High street bridge will be erected a column and on the centre a high flag staff from the top of which to the columns will drape lines of streamers giving a canopy effect; across High street, between McGinley's cigar store and Beezers' the principal arch will be erected upon which will be mounted a brilliant electrical banner, then columns crowned with colored lights will enclose the entire Diamond in a Court of honor; other columns will be erected at Bishop and Allegheny streets and at Howard and Allegheny streets.

Sad Ending of a Pleasure Ride.

On Monday evening of last week, a hack load of young people of Lewisburg and the college, returning from a pleasure trip to Mifflinburg, met with a serious mishap. The horses shied at some sheep and threw the wagon and its occupants over an embankment about seven feet high. Miss Fannie M. Crandall, of Elkland, Pa., a student of Bucknell Institute, was on the front seat and was thrown on her head and her spine injured, causing paralysis of almost her entire body. She was taken to a Philadelphia hospital on Thursday, where she died on Friday morning. J. Casper Bucher, son of ex-Judge Bucher, received a bad gash on his head, and had his face scratched, having retained hold of the lines after being thrown out. Yencer Weidensaul, of Lewisburg, had a cut over the eye that may injure his sight, a gash cut in his cheek throuh to his teeth, his nose fractured and left arm sprained.

A Church Bequest.

The wills of the late Margaret and Nancy Sparr, the two sisters who died recently within one week, at their home near Boalsburg, were probated last week. The family was well-to-do, being the owners of two fine farms in Harris township with considerable money invested. In their wills, they bequeathed $500 to the Boalsburg Reformed church, and $500 to the cemetery. The balance of the estate is to be divided among the relatives. Capt. George M. Boal, of Centre Hall, is named as executor.

Modern Organizations in a College Town.

On Tuesday evening last a number of our citizens of the lower end of town organized a white cap organization. It was caused by a certain young man who unmercifully beat and kicked his wife on Monday night. The cause for the beating was so trifling that the citizens have passed resolutions that should it be repeated they would secure the offender and use the same means that are used in Delaware—the whipping post.—State College *Times*.

Church Appointments.

Quarterly meeting, U. E. church, Centre Hall charge, July 7 and 8, at Lemont. Preaching Saturday 7:30 p. m.; Sunday 10 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Rhoads' appointments, Sunday July 1: Tusseyville 10 a. m.; Egghill 2:30 p. m.; Centre Hall 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, July 1: Centrehall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns church, 2 p. m.; Georges valley, 10 a. m.

Presbyterian church: Sabbath school at 9 a. m., C. E. at 6:30 p. m. No preaching service on account of the pastor's absence filling an appointment of Presbytery at Curwensville. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Good Reports from Peaches.

From every section of the country comes tales of enormous peach crops. This will probably be a peach year that will break the record, and will make up for the almost total absence of that fruit from the markets last year.

WEDDED IN EUREKA, KANSAS.

Rev. Robert B. Wolf is Married to Miss Aimee Wakefield.

The Rev. Robert Bruce Wolf and Miss Aimee Wakefield were united in marriage last Tuesday evening at Christ Lutheran church, at Eureka, Kansas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel B. Barnitz, D. D., of Des Moines, the impressive ceremony of the Lutheran church being used.

From the Eureka, Kansas, *Democratic Messenger* we take the following: The wedding was not pretentious, and yet was one of the prettiest ever witnessed by Eureka society. The church was beautifully decorated in green and white—the work of friends of the bride—and was scarcely large enough to accommodate the concourse of friends assembled, a fact attesting the wide popularity of the bride and groom.

At exactly 8 o'clock the beautiful strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march pealed forth, and the bridal party was ushered in. At the altar they met the groom, with his brother, Mr. E. J. Wolf, as best man. The bride was attired in a simple gown of white organdy, with point lace. She wore a long gracefully draped veil of tulle and carried bride roses.

After the ceremony a reception was held in the church, and Mr. and Mrs. Wolf received the congratulations of their friends present. Following the reception at the church the bridal party was entertained informally by Mrs. O. S. Wakefield, mother of the bride.

Many beautiful presents were received by the bride including a great deal of cut glass and sterling silver. A handsome dinner set was presented by the church and a kitchen cabinet by the Sunday school, as a compliment to the groom.

The parties to this marriage are widely known and highly regarded. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. O. S. Wakefield and was born in Eureka She is a graduate of the Southern Kansas Academy and of Colorado College, is a skillful musician and an intellectual, accomplished young lady. The groom has been for six years pastor of Christ Lutheran church. He is a native of Centre Hall, Pa., and a graduate of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and also of the Theological Seminary. During his residence in Eureka he has gained many friends and has established a high reputation as a young man of ability, piety and character.

Among the many guests present was Mrs. Laura Hess Hafer, of Linden Hall.

Speed Up Your Trotters.

Work on the new race track at Bellefonte is progressing nicely and the driving association is making arrangements to have the first race take place July 25 and 26, in connection with the county centennial. The opening races will include the following: July 25—2:5 class, trot or pace, purse $250; 2:25 class, trot or pace, purse $300; running race, best two in three half-mile heats, purse $150. July 26—2:37 class, trot or pace, purse $250; 2:15 class, trot or pace, purse $150. In addition a special race will be run on the last day for a purse of $100, making in all a total of $1,500 in purses for the two days. The races will be governed by the regular rules of the American Trotting association.

Hard on the Poles.

Tuesday afternoon a very heavy rain storm passed over the valley. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. Several telephone poles for the new company were struck near Tusseyville, and shattered. The lines of both companies in this section were somewhat damaged, but were kept in service. A bolt struck in the field near George Emerick's, and tore up the ground, no damage being done however.

Must Wait for Their Pay.

Disappointment was expressed by the census enumerators when it became known to them that they would not receive pay for their labor until next September. A majority of the men had expected their pay within a week or two. All the books will have to be completed here, and will then be forwarded to Washington, where experts are to go over them and O. K. the numeration before the pay rolls are made out. This will probably consume the better part of the summer.

Was Principal of Our Schools.

Prof. W. B. Chrisswell and Miss Bertha C. Sutter were married at the home of the bride's mother, at Hamburg, New York, last Thursday. Prof. Chrisswell several years ago was in charge of the Centre Hall schools, and was held in high esteem in this vicinity. He has been holding the position of principal of the high schools at Hamburg, N. Y., for several years with great satisfaction.

Visited by Many.

The exhibition car containing many curios and specimens from Manila and the Phillippine Islands, was on the railroad siding at Centre Hall on Monday, and was visited by a great many during the day. The specimens were very interesting, and included many relics of the war. The collection was made by W. Stanley Webb, a newspaper correspondent, a genial and very entertaining gentleman in charge of the car and exhibits.

County Centennial, July 25 & 26.

All preparations for our great county Centennial are progressing towards entire success, and July 25 and 26 will be the greatest in the history of central Pennsylvania, for

Oratory both days;

Grand display of military on 25;

Dedication of Curtin and soldier's monument on 25;

Grand display of fireworks at night;

Parade on 26, of civic organizations, fire companies, business floats, &c.

Games and amusements of all descriptions, trials of speed on the new race course, &c.

The Decorations will be grand and elaborate. All parts of the state are anxiously awaiting our Centennial.

Governor W. A. Stone has accepted the invitation to be present at the Centre County Centennial and take part in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the ground for the Curtin monument.

Will Not Publish.

No paper will be published next week—the week of July 4th—in accordance with a time honored custom of weekly papers throughout the state, to allow the entire force to take a short vacation. The Reporter office will be open all the time for the transaction of any business.

W. W. Smith, the Artist,

State College, Pa., will be at Centre Hall on Friday, June 29th. You are invited to sit for photos on that date.

Centre Hall, Friday of each week.
Millheim, Saturday of each week.

W. W. SMITH,
State College.

Goods for Spring and Summer

We have added a large new line of the latest style Dress Goods, and can give a better assortment for selection than can be found elsewhere in the valley. We have our other lines just as complete, and our prices are always right.

Come and see.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

Gable & Co.,

ALTOONA.

Even though you may live as far as 100 miles away from

The Daylight Store

you can still buy as economically as though you lived in Altoona. You have the satisfaction of making your selections from stocks mounting away up in the thousands in dollars and cents and containing a vast and varied assortment, embracing the very latest styles.

The prices are the lowest in the State.

May we serve you to-day?

GABLE & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.
The People's Store.

Every Ball

OF OUR

BINDER TWINE

Bears the Factory Ticket.

Don't buy inferior grades of twine —we have the best.

WANT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

500 dozen Eggs.
200 lbs. Chickens.
200 lbs. Side Meat.
And 5 Nice Hams.

May use a few Old Potatoes if brought in at once.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

On July 25 and 26

I AM COMING TO THE

....COUNTY CENTENNIAL....

20 Per Cent. Reduction

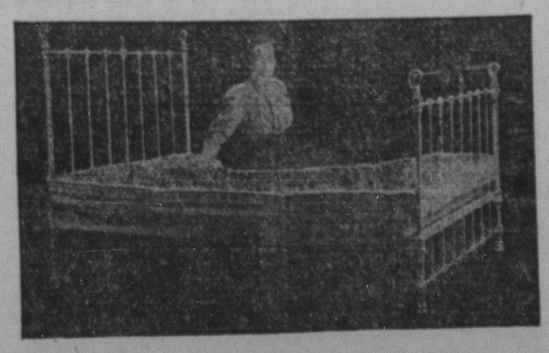
In Price on Furniture from

July 20th to August 1st.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.

AT REDUCED PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.



For 60 days all Furniture, such as Lounges, Couches, Chamber Suits, Extension Tables, Rockers, Springs, Mattresses, etc., will be sold at a great discount from the regular prices. Do you want a bargain?

JOHN SMITH & BRO., - SPRING MILLS.